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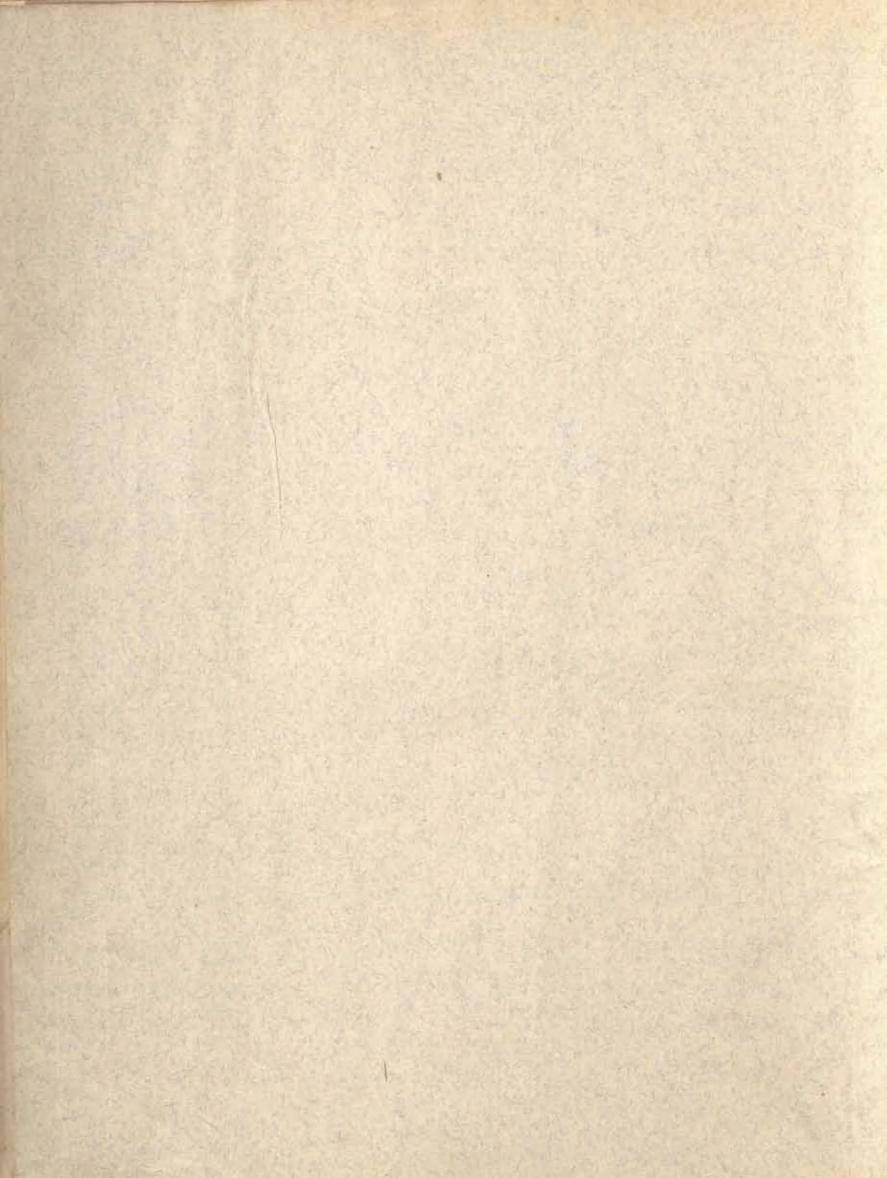
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



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ANNUAL REPORT

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OF .

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1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

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REPORT FOR 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)



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- II (a) Sifting the earth for minor antiquities: Maski excavations.
 - (b) A funerary urn: Maski excavations.
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 - (b) Another set.
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- VII (a) Temple on Malik Arjun's hill: Maski, Raichar district.
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- VIII (a) Dolmens in Benkāl forest : Raichūr district.
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 - IX (a) Mudgal fort, Raichür district : general view.
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- XIV (a) Delhi Darwāza, Aurangabād: Before restoration.
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- XV Raichūr fort inscription of Gona Gamnaya Raddi.

Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archaelogical)

D.O. No. 89 Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN { 11th BAIHMAN, 1347 F. 14th DECEMBER, 1937 A.C.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.C.)

Personnel.—There was no change in the personnel of the department during the year under review.

His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to confer the title of O.B.E., on the Director, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, in recognition of meritorious services rendered by him in the preservation and study of the monuments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Survey of Monuments.—Two important surveys were carried out this year in the Raichūr district and some prehistoric sites were excavated. Detailed reports of the excavations and the antiquities they yielded, are appended at the end of the report. Another interesting article on this subject is a paper (attached as appendix D) prepared by one of the Assistant Directors and read at the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held at Oslo (Norway).

A group of important monuments surveyed in the same district comprises about a dozen temples of Gabbūr where several contemporary inscriptions were found. The conservation of the more important buildings of this group is being taken in hand.

A new vihara cave has been discovered at Bhokardan in the Aurangabād district. This old shrine possesses a number of interesting sculptures and one of its columns bears an inscription of about the 9th century A.D. Steps are being taken to make necessary repairs for the preservation of the vihara.

Two Chalukyan temples for years concealed under an overgrowth of vegetation were surveyed in the Warangal district and the Department decided to repair and protect them.

Conservation.—The work of conservation of the Ajanta caves continued, and a number of useful repairs and minor excavations were carried out. A metal road from the Fardapur Rest House to these caves has been now completed and an easy access to them in all the seasons of the year made possible.

The report also gives details of other conservation works carried out at Ellora caves. Khuldabād, Daulatabād Fort, Aurangabād and on a somewhat larger

scale at Bidar, where a number of archæological monuments have been recently cleared and are being preserved by timely and scientific repairs.

Epigraphy and Publications.—A number of inscriptions dating from the Pre-Moslem period and others belonging to the Moslem medieval dynasties have been brought to light and are being properly edited and published. Some other publications by the Department are mentioned in the report under review. It is to be hoped that the book on Bidar that was promised some years ago will soon be completed and made available to the public.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Department for the year under review was Rs. 94,671, marking a slight increase on last year's total of Rs. 93,218, while Rs. 65,255 and 16,898 were spent on the conservation of monuments and the maintenance of the Hyderabad Museum respectively.

Government are pleased to note the progress and efficient working of the Department under its able Director, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, and his competent assistants.

(By Order)
(Sd.) AZHAR HUSAIN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Indicial, Police and General Departments.

Copy forwarded to :-

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Miham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department,
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archæological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Jarida.

FROM

GHULAM YAZDANI, E.SQ., M.A., O.B.E.,

Director, Archæological Department,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions,

Hyderabad-Deccan.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police, and General (Archæological) Departments,

Hyderabad-Deccan.

Dated, Hyderabad-Deccan, the 6th November, 1937.

SIR.

I have the honour to send herewith two copies of the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1345 F.

I regret very much the unavoidable delay in submitting the Report, necessitated by myself as well as my staff being out on tour during the latter half of the year.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
GHULAM YAZDANI,
Director of Archæology.



Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year Personnel under review. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, owing to pressure of official duties could not devote himself to the compilation of the various publications for which he had requested Government to place him on Special Duty. Towards the close of the year he proceeded on privilege leave for four months (16th Mihr, 1345 F. to 1st Baihman, 1346 F.) and during his absence the Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, officiated for him.

It is gratifying to note here that on the Ex-King Emperor's last Birthday (23rd June, 1936), His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the title of O.B.E. on the Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, in appreciation of his talents as an archæologist and in due recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him in the preservation and study of the monuments of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

The Director toured in the Warangal, Raichur, Bidar, Aurangabād and Tours Nalgonda Districts for 42 days and the Assistant Directors, Mr. Syed Yusuf and Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad toured in the Warangal, Bidar, Gulbarga, Medak and Karimnagar Districts for 15 and 80 days respectively. The object of these tours was to survey the newly discovered monuments and also to supervise the excavation and conservation works which were being carried out in these districts. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Directors are given in their diaries published in this report as Appendices F, G and H.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological importance were sur-survey of veyed during the year in the Raichūr, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Bidar, Aurangabād, Medak and Karīmnagar Districts. But the most interesting and by far the most important discoveries made during the year were the prehistoric sites explored and surveyed by the Department in the western taluqas of the Raichūr district. The names of the sites together with the taluqas are given below:—

Name of site	Name of Taluqa	Name of site	Name of Taluga
Alisindhi Hill	Deodurg	Anandgal	Manwi
Sirwär	**	Hālapūr	-11
Benkäl	Gangawati	Kotegal	

Name of site	Name of Taluqu	Name of site	Name of Taluqu
Kerehal	Gangawati	Kautāl	Manwi
Anshuspur	Lingsugur	Nawalkāl	18
Bellamrayangudda	11	Watgal	11
Gaudūr	- 11	Sobarkallür	Sindhnür
Honhalli	**	Rodalkonda	,,
Machnur	+1	Agolī	11
Matbal		Chik Hesūr	0
Maskī	***	Kurkundi	
Wandallî	**	Pathanduddī	**
Verguntî	***		

One of the above sites, namely Maski in the Lingsugur Taluqa, was already well-known to scholars on account of its Asokan Rock Edict.1 During the year under review a thorough survey was made of the hill on which the edict appears, The hill extends over a mile east to west and is honeycombed with natural caverns : while on the slopes of the hill artefacts, iron slag and painted pottery are found in great abundance. On a close examination of the area it was found that the old town was situated some three hundred yards to the west of the modern village and there was originally a paved passage from the bank of the river to the old town. the traces of the pavement still existing near the foot of the mound on which the Mănappa temple (Goldsmith's temple) (Plate VII a-b) is built. Excavations were made at two places in this area, and a number of furnaces in which gold and silver were smelted in early days have been found (Plate I b). On passing the earth through fine wire-sieves, a large number of beads were found. They are of lapis lazuli, carnelian, onyx, garnet and crystal (Plate II a). The beads are of different shapes and show considerable skill in their manufacture. Some carnelian beads bear white inlay work, the pattern being straight and wavy lines. Among the lapis lazuli beads a few are of a triangular shape resembling those found by Sir John Marshall at Mohenjo-Daro. Lapis lazuli beads have previously been found by us in cairns at Raigir (Nalgonda district) and Dornakal (Warangal district), and as this stone is not found in India it appears that it was held in considerable esteem in those days and was brought from Baluchistan and countries around the north-west frontier of India (Plate VI a-b).

The Department has also excavated several natural caverns (Plate I a), the interiors of which were filled up with silt brought in by rain water during the course of many centuries. The excavation disclosed that these caverns at a later time were occupied by hermits of the Lingayat sect whose skeletons with pottery and iron implements have been discovered. The silt dug out from the caverns was passed through sieves and disclosed a large number of agate and chert flakes and beads.

I This edict was discovered by the Director in the year 1915 and published as a separate Memoir (No. 1) of the Hyderabad Archwological Series.

Maski has traces of old gold workings, but as during our survey chipped stone implements and pygmy flakes have been found in great abundance, it appears that the hill was the abode of neolithic man as well for a considerable period (Plate III a-d). Among the antiquities of the historic period, there is a seal which has a bull or a lion in the middle and a legend the characters of which are similar to those found in the early coins of India (Plate V d). A detailed report on the excavations at Maski is published in this Report as Appendix B.

The notes of the Director on the pre-historic sites in the Raichūr district are given in a separate report published as Appendix A of this Report. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad Sahib, who accompanied the Director in his tour of the Raichūr district and helped him in the investigation of the various sites, was subsequently deputed to attend the International Congress of Pre-historic and Proto-historic Sciences held at Oslo. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad Sahib read at this Congress a paper on the prehistoric sites of the Raichūr District which was much appreciated by the audience. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad's paper is published as Appendix D in this Report.

To complete the account of the exploration of the Raichūr district mention must be made of the Mudgal Fort which has almost a continuous history from the time of the Yadava kings when it was the seat of a provincial governor, down to the Victorian period of the British history in India, for in the treaty of 1860 we find Mudgal included in the districts which were returned to H.E.H. the Nizam, A separate article on the Fort of Mudgal by the Director is published as Appendix C in this Report.

Another group of important monuments surveyed in the Raichūr district comprises the temples of Gabbūr which besides the variety of their designs have an additional interest for the antiquary in possessing several contemporary inscriptions. The distance of Gabbūr from Raichūr is fifteen miles as the crow flies, but proceeding by a motor-car one has to go first to Kalmalla on the Raichūr-Lingsugur road and afterwards to divert to the Deodurg fair weather road. The way from Deodurg to Gabbūr consists only of a cart track and is not fit for motor traffic except in summer.

The most important temples are :-

(1) Male Samkara Kā Deval, or the shrine dedicated to Samkara, a name of Siva (doer of good) (Plate XI a-b). The temple is built of rough grey stone and has a high plinth. The plan of the building consists of a porch (11 ft. 5 in. square) towards the north, a hall (38 ft. square) with a music pavilion (16 ft. 6 in. square) in the middle, an ante-chamber (13 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 4 in.) and a shrine (16 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.). The door of the shrine has perforated stone screens at either side and a carved frieze at the top, which contains the figure of the Gaja-Laksmi in the middle. There are also dvarpalas, a pair at the door of the shrine and another, larger in size, at the main entrance. The carving is plain on account of the roughness of the stone. There is a cistern, 134 ft. square, in front of the temple. There are two inscriptional tablets, one near the northern entrance, and the other near the western. Impressions of these two inscriptions have been taken. The plinth of the temple requires repair and the roof is also in

need of attention for grass is growing over it. The conservation of this temple will be included in the next year's programme of special repairs.

(2) The temple of Venkatesvara.—It is built at the western side of a large cistern, styled the Sāt bāolī or the 'seven cisterns' on account of its vast expanse (Plate X b). The cistern has finely carved masonry steps all round but they have decayed because of the inclemencies of the weather and the neglect of centuries. The principal temple is closed on all sides with beautifully carved screens and the access is from a door facing the north. The plan of the building consists of a porch (8 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 8 in.) facing the north, a hall (22 ft. square) with a music mandap (II ft. square) in the middle, and shrines with ante-chambers on three sides towards the east, the west and the south. The shrine towards the south has a corridor round it in which nine salunkas have been fixed. There is a salunka inside the shrine as well, and originally there was also a linga, but now in its place an image of Visnu has been installed, its appearance being somewhat damaged by pious votaries who have filled its eyes with silver. The image of Visnu in the western shrine is beautifully carved, and has so far escaped the zeal of votaries for the ornamentation of divine images. The eastern shrine has a linga.

The carvings on the exterior of this temple, representing figures of deities and animals, are elegant, and among these the figures of elephants are particularly striking. A square pillar, on which an inscription is carved, is fixed in the court of this temple, at the north-east angle. In recent times considerable alterations and additions have been made to the western side of this temple, which is used as a mult or monastery now. There is a temple to the west of this mult which will be described in its proper place.

(3) Temple of Vasveshvar.—This temple adjoins Venkatesvar's temple on the east. It has a roughly carved lamp-post in its court and the effigies of two elephants at its entrance. On entering the court, the visitor first notices a temple to his right and another in front. The plan of the temple on the right consists of a small room (12 ft. 10 in. square) with a narrow corridor and an antechamber (7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.) and a shrine (7 ft. 6 in. square) at its western end. There is a linga and also the figure of Kumara (son of Sūrya) in the shrine.

The temple in front, towards the south, is entered by a small door. Its plan consists of a hall (22 ft, square) with shrines on three sides, towards the east, the west and the south. Each of these shrines has an ante-chamber in front of it but the dimensions of the shrines as well as those of the ante-chambers are very insignificant, the former measuring 8 ft. by 6 ft. 9 in. and the latter 6 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. A large nandi is now placed in the ante-chamber of the eastern shrine. The western shrine has a lingu and the southern an image of Visnu. The latter figure is damaged. The door of the western shrine is most elegantly carved, particularly the female figure at the right end of the frieze. An inscriptional tablet may be seen near the nagulculas, and other religious figures are fixed near the steps descending to the tank from this temple.

Reverting our footsteps to the temple of Venkatesvara, it may be observed that there are two adjuncts to this temple; one towards the north and the other

¹ The shrines and ante-chambers are of uniform size, each measuring 8 it. 9 in. by 7 ft.

towards the west, both being used as mults. The mult towards the west has a temple behind it, containing an inscription. The plan of this temple consists of a hall (20 ft. square) with shrines on three sides. The shrines have ante-chambers, the latter measuring 8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. and the former 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. The shrine towards the north has a projection on one side which is, however, modern. The style of architecture of this group of temples belongs to the 10th to 12th centuries A.D. and they all appear to have been built during this period. The plans are more or less stereotyped, square halls with projections on three sides, serving the purpose of shrines generally dedicated to the Hindu Triad, Siva, Visnu and Brahma. The pillars are low and the interiors dark and mysterious. The carving on the other hand is elegant and vivacious showing the artists' delight in the pleasures of life.

At the back of the *muit* to the north of Venkatesvara's temple, the remains of another temple may be seen. They consist of some cells which are now partly buried under debris and earth.

- (4) Ishvara Deval.—About one hundred yards further north there is another temple, dedicated to Siva. The temple has an inscriptional tablet in its court. The plan of the temple consists of a porch (9 ft. square), a hall (16 ft. square), an ante-chamber (9 ft. by 4 ft.) and a shrine (9 ft. square). The carving of this temple is plain. There is a small bull (nandi) in the court. Proceeding further, towards the village Chaodi, another temple may be noticed which is similar in plan to Ishvara's temple (No. 4). It has a nandi in its hall and the image of Virabhadra in the shrine.
- (5) Ganni-gudi Mutt.—Going further, towards the north there is a mutt, styled the Ganni-gudi Mutt. It has a beautifully carved door but the interior is filthy, being used as a cattle pen. The mutt has a shrine at its back.

To the north-east of the latter there is a structure with a ruined temple in the ground floor and a mosque at the top. There is a tank in front of this structure, and it appears that originally the tank was connected with the temple which has fallen into ruins now.

- (6) Bhangar Basappa Temple.—At a short distance from the latter shrine is a modern temple, called the Bhangar Basappa Gudi. It has a hall open from three sides and a shrine containing an image of Ganesa. There are also two nandis, one of a fairly large size and the other small. An inscriptional tablet is fixed outside this temple towards the south-west.
- (7) Chāndī Gate.—Near the last mentioned temple is the Chāndī Gateway, the outer arch of which shows Moslem influence. There are temples on either side of the gateway, facing the north, and an inscriptional tablet is fixed near the arched entrance. The plan of the temples consists of a hall, an ante-chamber and a shrine. The temple on the left has effigies of two elephants near the entrance and a linga inside the shrine. The other temple has the image of Visnu in the shrine. The carving, like the architecture of these two temples, is very plain, and they do not appear to be old.
- (8) Hanumān's Temple.—Almost facing the Chāndī Gateway is a temple dedicated to the monkey-god, Hanumān. It has a long inscription carved on the

plinth of the temple, extending to several stones. The plan of the temple consists of a pillared hall (22 ft. by 21 ft.) and a shrine (8 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.), the latter with a circumambulatory passage 7 ft. wide. The door of the shrine has carved screens on either side, and in the interior is the image of a Hanuman resting on a salunka. The treatment of the hair of some male figures carved in the hall is interesting.

(9) Temple near the Jāmi' Masjid.—Near the principal mosque of the village there is another temple dedicated to the worship of Siva. It has a small nandi and a linga in the hall, two loose images of Ganapatī in the ante-chamber and another linga in the shrine. The architectural style of the temple is plain, but the building has a high plinth. An inscriptional tablet is fixed in the temple.

Near the northern end of the mud-wall (enclosure) of the village is a tank with some old temples at its western bank. One of them is dedicated to Hanuman, and it has an inscriptional tablet.

On coming out from the western gate of the village, which is styled the Mosur-kul gate, the visitor will notice another temple dedicated to Siva. The ante-chamber of this temple has beautiful perforated screens and also a pair of dvara-palas. In this temple there are also the effigies of two elephants, unfortunately, mutilated. An inscriptional tablet may also be seen in the court of this temple, in the south-east portion.

In the close vicinity of the temple is a well, and along the flight of steps a black stone tablet is fixed which bears an inscription. The tablet is now partly buried under earth.

From this temple a general view of the enclosure walls of Gabbūr can be had. They are of different periods, but the most interesting feature which they present is the square form of their bastions which are apparently of Moslem design. Some scholars have recorded the existence of three inscriptional tablets in the environs of Gabbūr towards the north-west: (1) at Yeliur Bandī, (2) in Jambulingaya temple, and (3) in Nagerbhushan temple. I investigated these sites, but could not trace the tablets.

On the main road from Raichür to Lingsugur, at the place where the road branches towards Deodurg, is a temple dedicated to Siva. In the enclosure wall of this temple, towards the south and east, two black stone tablets bearing Canarese inscriptions, are built. On account of exposure, the letters of these inscriptions are nearly obliterated.

Passing on to the Aurangabād District, a new vihara cave has been discovered at Bhokardan, a taluqa town, Lat. 20 16' N. and Long. 75 46' 56" E. The vihara consists of a double hall, with six cells at the back. Both apartments of the hall conjointly measure 60 ft. by 30 ft. and the cells, each of them, 10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. The columns of the hall are plain but massive in proportion, and one of them bears an inscription the script of which appears to be of the 9th century A.D. The impressions of the inscription have been sent to Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, Epigraphist to the Government of India, for decipherment of the text. There are sculptures

¹ Dr. Chakravarti has written to me that the inscription is in Kannada-Telugu characters of about the 9th century A.D. It reads (Sri) Ulpatipidugu, which appears to be the name of a Telugu-Chola or Pallava chief, as names ending in pidugu are found in those two families.

on the right and left walls of the vihara as also at the doorways of the cells. The shrine has a pair of dvarapala carved along the jambs of the door. Inside the shrine there are traces of a yoni, and the vihara originally seems to have been dedicated to the Saivite worship.

Among the principal sculptures those on the right wall are (1) Visnu resting on the serpent, (2) Siva and Parvati and another female deity riding on a peacock, (3) four female deities who are seated while another is standing, (4) figures of animals and birds—peacock, elephant, buffalo and giraffe and (5) Siva with two gods in front of him. The sculptures on the left wall represent (1) A woman armed with bow and arrow, (2) Elephant-fight and Tiger-fight, (3) God and Goddess with warriors and (4) some male and female figures both in the standing and sitting positions.

Owing to the neglect of centuries and the inundations of the river Kelna, on the bank of which the wihara is excavated, it was choked with silt and access to the interior of the cave was difficult. The silt was removed immediately after the discovery and steps are being taken to repair the columns and the lower parts of the walls and door frames which have decayed owing to moisture. It is also proposed to build a strong embankment in front of the cave so that the water of the stream may not cause any further havoc at the time of its inundation during the rainy season.

In the course of exploring the northern parts of the Aurangabād District a visit was paid to the battle-field of Assaye—Lat. 20° 15′ 15″ N., Long. 75° 56′ 15″ E. The place is some seven miles east of Bhokardan and 15 to 16 miles from Sillod which is on the main road from Aurangabād to Ajanta. A tablet is set up at the site where the gallant men of the 74th Highlanders, the 19th Light Dragoons and 4th Madras Cavalry gave their lives in winning the battle against the Marathas. The village of Assaye is included in a jāgīr the holder of which has been requested to build a bungalow for the comfort of those who may visit this important historic site.¹ The place is accessible by motor during winter, and when the Sillod-Bhokardan road has been consolidated the means of communication will become comparatively easier.

The survey operations were extended to the northernmost limit of the district, and the forts of Baitalbārī and Visagarh were also explored. The former (Plate XII a) is a hill fort situated some ten miles west of Fardapur. The Ajanta ghāts about this locality attain their highest elevation and are nearly 1,000 ft. above the plains of Khāndesh. The fort has some old guns mounted on its walls, but all the inner buildings are in ruins. The fort of Visagarh or 'Abbāsgarh (Plate XII b) is some three miles further west, being situated at the head of the valley in which the Ghatotkach viharas are excavated. The old name of the fort was Taltam which is mentioned in contemporary Mughal writings. There are two inscriptions, one on the Jarundī gate belonging to the reign of Murtaza Nizām Shāh and being dated 989 H. The other inscription mentions the name of

It is interesting to note that fragments of field-pieces, cannon balls, musket balls and grape shots are still ound in the fields when the cultivator ploughs the land. During our short visit we were able to collect a large frammber of bullets which have since been deposited at the Hyderabad Museum.

Aurangzeb and it is carved on the Baitalbārī gateway. There is a third gateway which is called the Jinjāla Darwāza but it has no inscription. The bastions and walls of the Fort are built of large blocks of masonry, and are in a fair state of preservation, but the inner buildings of the fort, consisting of palaces and mosques, have fallen into ruins. The height of the walls is some twenty feet, and a bastion which is built in the southern part of the fort rises to a height of thirty-five feet. One piece of sculpture shows a tiger, holding four elephants, one each under his four paws. There is another sculpture, near the mosque, representing an elephant with chains round his trunk and feet. There are two tanks inside the fort, one of which is called the Dudya Talāo or the Milk Tank on account of the sweetness of its water. The two inscriptions of the fort are being edited in the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica.

Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, surveyed some monuments in the

Warangal and Medak districts which are described below :-

'Katāchpūr Temples: The village of Katāchpūr lies in dense forest a furlong to the west of the Warangal-Mulug Road, midway between the 17th and 18th milestone. The village has been considerably reduced, now containing only ten or twelve thatched huts. To the north of the village is an extensive sheet of fresh water that goes by the name of Katachpur Tank. On the southern bund of the tank, concealed under a thick palmyra grove and overgrown with rank vegetation, are the remains of two Chalukyan temples, which from their general plan, architectural features and traits of workmanship, appear to be contemporary with the Palampet, Chanpur and Thousand Pillar Temples (Plates XIII a-b). The temples are constructed of grey granite, chiselled and dressed most elegantly, and are similar to each other in size and form, being both cruciform in plan and measuring 54 ft. each way. But the temples differ from each other in one respect, and, that is, that the first temple, as the visitor enters the area from the east, has its entrance towards the north, whereas the entrance of the other temple (to the west of the former) faces the east. That the temples were dedicated to Saivite worship is evidenced by the existence of a mutilated nandi placed on the platform to the right of the steps leading to the entrance porch. The carvings on the doorjambs and the lingus inside the shrines are further proof of the Saivite form of worship to which the temples were originally dedicated. But one extraordinary object which holds the attention of the visitor is a Visnu figure fixed on to a square yoni and kept in the main shrine of temple No. 2. The yoni is always the seat of the linga, the association of this object here with the figure of Visnu is therefore a thing which is a little perplexing at first sight. But from all appearances this seems to be a change which has taken place in later times. Both temples lie in a rectangular court enclosed by a massive stone masonry wall similar in technique to the enclosure wall of the Palampet temples.

'The temples, having been deserted for centuries, are in a bad state of preservation. The Department is adopting measures to repair and protect them.

'Temples and other monuments at Kondapaka: Kondapaka is a village of modest dimensions in the Siddipet Taluqa, Medak District. The village is approached by a cart track starting from the 54th milestone of the Hyderabad-Siddipet road

and leading to the town, which lies at a distance of about 2 miles to the west of the road. To the extreme west of the town surrounded by fields are two old Saivite temples about 10 ft. apart from each other and enclosed by a coarse but massive stone masonry wall. The enclosure had originally two entrances, both being placed in front of the temples, but of these only the eastern entrance is now kept open and the other has been blocked up. The temples themselves are not important either from any architectural or artistic point of view, being plain Hemadpanti structures with substructure of massive stone masonry and the sikharas of brick and lime. The walls and roofs of the buildings are very low, being 8 ft. in height, and the interiors are extremely dark. Temple No. 1 (north) is a single-shrined temple with a mandapa in front and surrounded by a gallery; and temple No. 2 (South) is a triple-shrined structure with the mahamandapa in the middle. Both the temples face towards the east and the shrines contain lingus and detached images of Virabhadra and other deities.

'Though of no great significance architecturally, the importance of the temples lies in the two inscriptions which exist in the vicinity. A black basalt tablet fixed opposite the entrance of temple No. I has been inscribed on its three faces. A monolithic pillar $(d\bar{\imath}pdan)$ —II' 2" above ground level—stands just behind the inscription slab. Another inscription slab (in two pieces) lies opposite temple No. 2. This slab has been carved out of the bottom of a previous nandī as is evidenced by the pedestal as well as the traces of the chains and bells that decked the neck of the animal. The inscription runs on all the four sides of the slab. Both the inscriptions, which are in old Telugu and belong to the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, have been copied and arrangements are being made to decipher them. It is hoped that when the records are studied they may throw some light on the events of the age.

About six furlongs to the south-west of the village of Kondapaka is a picturesque hillock known as the Mahaleshvara. On the top of the hillock is a big boulder the western face of which contains a long inscription in old Canarese. The inscribed space measures 6 ft. by 5 ft. and the letters are in a tolerably well-preserved state, but as the surface of the stone is extremely coarse and rugged, it is not possible to obtain a rubbing of the inscription. It can, however, be photographed. A wide but extremely low natural cavern, which also faces the west, exists near the brow of the hill. The cavern is devoid of any inscription or any other features of archæological interest, but red ochre has been applied to its façade in later days and a detached slatestone figure of a nandi as well as the head of the image of a Hindu deity are placed inside the cavern.

'About a mile and a half to the north-east of the village (i.e. about half a mile from the Hyderabad-Siddipet road) is another big boulder, about 8 ft. in diameter situated in a field. This boulder also bears a large Canarese inscription carved on its top. The inscribed space measures 6 ft. by 4½ ft. and the letters are extraordinarily bold, being 2 in. high. As the surface of the boulder is extremely rough and the letters are a little abraded it is not possible to obtain an estampage of the inscription. But this inscription also can be photographed.

'In a small temple in the fields towards the south of the village is a detached image of Virabhadra, about 4 ft. high. The image is very handsome and is a fair

specimen of the Chalukyan school. The modelling and anatomy of the body of the sculpture is of a superior order but the head is a little crude, being more of a conventional type. As the temple and the image are both deserted and no worship is offered to them the image may be transferred with the consent of the Revenue authorities to the Hyderabad Museum for exhibition.'

During the year under report several new prehistoric sites have been discovered. Their exact localities and the names of the persons who have discovered the sites are given below:—

Serial No.	Locality	Nature of the site	Name of the discoverer	Reference	
1	Teghapar: about a mile and a half to the south-west of Timmapur Railway Station, Hyderabad- Mahbubnagar M. G. line.	A group of cairns. The diameter varies from 10 ft. to 50 ft.	Brigadier G. de la P. Beresford.	Vide his letter dated 20-11-35.	
2	Mallar: 4 miles from Mun- gapet village, a Jagir in the Mulug Taluq, Waran- gal District. The site is called Rākshāsdudī and is situated on a hill.	Dolmens which contain stone im- plements inside.	Dr. C. F. Chinoy, Asstt. Director, Medical Dept., Hyderabad-Dn.	Vide his letter dated 8-2-36.	
3	Utnoor: The site is situated a mile south-west of Utnoor, Nizamabād- Hyderabad M.G. line.	Cairn. Also found a chalcedony core with six or seven ribs.	Hon, Sir Theodore Tasker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue and Police Member.	Vide his letter dated 13-1-36.	
4	Mahbubnagar Road, Mile 47-5	Stone alignment	Do	Vide his letter dated 7-8-35.	
5	Mahbubnagar Road, Mile 34.2.	Cairns	Do	Vide his lette dated 7-8-35.	
6	Gurramgudda: Mile 9, Hy- derabad-Ibrahimpatan Road, District Atraf Balda.	Cairns	Mr. S. Yusuf, Asst. Director of Archeology, Hyderabad-Dn.		
7	Madigor Ghursu: 5 miles to the south-east of Hanam- konda, Warangal Dis- trict.	Cairns	Do.		
8-11	Hyderabad-Pillalmari Road. Miles 61.6, 68.6, 70 and 73.7.	Groups of cairns	Mr. K. M. Ahmad, Curator, Hyder- abad Museum.		
[2-1]	Upalpahād: 74 miles from Hyderabad-Pillalmari Road. There are two sites of prehistoric graves: one to the north- west of the Upalpahād village and the other to the south-west of it.	Cromlechs and Cairns. Circles of some of the Cairns have a diameter of 35 ft. Quite close to Upalpahād on the banks of the Musi river pieces of polished pottery bearing various designs have been found in great abundance.	Do.		

The work of the conservation of the Ajanta caves continued as usual during Conservation the year. The preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling of Cave I which had been occupying the Department's attention for the last two years has progressed considerably. As a result, the entire ceiling of the antechamber of this cave has been fully conserved and the two well known subjects, the Temptation of the Buddha and the Miracle of Sarasvati, have received a thorough treatment. The central portion of the ceiling of this cave, which was badly cracked, has also been restored by means of cement plaster stained to match the original colour. In Cave XVII the work of the repairs to the ceiling of the verandah was taken in hand and a greater half of the work was executed towards the close of the year. As a result of the excavations carried out in front of Cave XXVI the old court and the steps of that cave have been exposed to view. The excavations have also disclosed the remains of two chapels, one on either side of the court, besides the carving of the plinth of the main temple.

Among the maintenance works the following deserve special mention :-

- (a) The lower portion of the walls of Cave I, which was disintegrating, has been strengthened by means of cement plaster, and repairs have been executed to the parapet opposite the cave.
- (b) A new ramp was constructed in front of Cave I and this affords an easy access to the cave.
- (c) A new coping has been added to the parapet in front of Caves IV and VII.
- (d) A new railing and parapet have been erected opposite Cave VII.
- (e) A parapet wall has been constructed in front of Caves VIII and IX and new steps have been cut in the rock to facilitate access to the caves.
- (f) The debris and fallen rock lying in between Caves IX and X have been cleared away and a new parapet constructed in front of the caves.
- (g) The stupa and the pillars of Cave IX which were decaying at the bottom have been strengthened by means of cement plaster stained to match the original colour.
- (h) The openings of the doors and windows of Cave XVI which had badly decayed have been repaired by means of cement concrete and their decayed wooden frames have been replaced by new ones.

The caves road, from Fardapur Rest House to Ajanta caves, the construction of which was in progress in the year 1344 Fasli and mentioned in the Department's Annual Report relating to that year, has been completed during the year under review. A total sum of Rs. 76,200 was spent on this work. The road has been constructed by the Public Works Department and the question of access to the caves in all the seasons of the year has thus been settled once for all.

At Ellora, the campaign of the conservation of the caves continued as usual. In addition to the general repairs and clearance of the caves, new approaches were constructed to the Ramesvara and Sîta-kî-Nahânî. Previously the paths to these caves, although motorable, were rather steep but the new approaches have now rendered the caves most easily accessible. The passage between Caves XXVIII and XXVIII has also been widened to afford easier access to the caves.

At Khuldabād, the Kālī Masjid and the tomb of Ḥazrat Qāzī Zia'u-d-dīn in its courtyard, were in a very bad state of preservation. These buildings were cleared of rank vegetation and thoroughly conserved and a new approach was also made to connect these monuments with the main road.

Petty repairs were also executed to the lattice work screens round the tombs of Ḥazrat Āsaf Jāh I and Aurangzeb.

The work of the restoration of the Tomb and Garden of Banī Begam, a reference to which has been made in the Department's Annual Report for 1344 Fasli, made considerable progress during the year under report. The work will continue in future years.

In the Daulatabad Fort, in addition to the general repairs and clearance of the fortifications, bastions and other buildings, petty repairs were executed to the subterranean passages leading to Bālaḥiṣār. The steps and roofs of the passages, which on account of their decayed condition were previously a real menace to visitors, have now been rendered quite sound. Apart from this, the decayed wooden chhajjas of the Bāradarī of the Bālaḥiṣār have been replaced by means of cement concrete chhajjas. This helps a great deal in restoring the original aspect of the Bālaḥiṣār.

In the group of the Aurangabād caves, besides the petty repairs executed to the caves, the bridal path, the approaches and steps leading to the caves have been repaired after the seasonal rains. A permanent grant of Rs. 500 has been allotted for the maintenance of these monuments.

Among the monuments of the city of Aurangabād the conservation of the Delhī and Jā'far Darwazas deserves special mention. The <u>chhatri</u> on the right bastion of the Delhī Darwaza had fallen down and the bastion itself had developed a large crack. To remedy these defects the masonry work of the bastion has been restored and a new <u>chhatri</u> built on it. The new <u>chhatri</u> matches in design its rival on the left bastion of the Darwazas (Plate XIV a-b). As these works demanded special technical skill they were executed under the direct supervision of the Department. The Jā'far Darwaza has also been restored in strict accordance with its original form.

Another important centre where conservation work has been carried out on a large scale is Bidar. The excavations of the Takhat Mahall area mentioned in the report for the previous year were further continued during the year under review and revealed ground-plans of several new halls and apartments. In addition to the excavations of these monuments, the Department bestowed timely care on their protection, as a result of which the floorings and the remains of the newly excavated buildings have been scientifically treated and conserved.

To the west of the Takht Mahall enclosure is the Muthamman Burj, a roofless octagonal pavilion. This building was in an extremely dilapidated condition, but has now been substantially conserved. At the Chini Mahall fresh remains of old flooring and tile decoration were discovered and scientifically cleared and preserved. Apart from the above works, petty repairs were also executed to the ramparts, gateways and parkotas of the Fort, the most important among these being the Western (Delhi) Gate and the Kalyani Burj.

The network of roads inside the fort was further extended and the construction of the new circuit road outside the Fort also made considerable progress during the year.

The work relating to the conservation of the Madrasāh of Maḥmūd Gāwān, referred to in the Annual Report for 1344 Fasli, made considerable progress during the year. The hall behind the mosque in the right wing has been conserved and suitable repairs executed to the walls, roofs and terraces of the building.

In the group of the tombs of the Baridi kings special attention was paid to the Tomb of Amir Barid II. This monument, which was started on an extensive scale, remained incomplete from the beginning. The tops and masonry joints of the walls, being exposed for centuries to the inclemency of the weather, were falling into ruin. The Department adopted timely measures to protect the monument from further decay. Repairs were also carried out on the other minor tombs in the vicinity of this monument and the whole group of buildings has thus been thoroughly conserved. At 'Ali Barid's tomb besides petty repairs on the building, the interior of the dome was washed clean of the dust gathered for centuries. This has helped to display the whole array of the tile work in its full glory. Repairs were also executed to the dome of Ibrāhīm Barīd's tomb.

The steps of the Farh Bagh had been damaged by rains, as there was no suitable arrangement for the drainage of water. A masonry drain has been constructed along the steps and the steps themselves have been suitably repaired. The roof of the Farh Bagh mosque has been repaired and the drainage of the building improved. New steps have been built for the convenience of those visitors who want to see the buildings in the lower stages of this garden.

During the year under report the Director of Archæology carried out a thorough Excavation survey of prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Raichur District. At Maski the Asokan Edict had already been discovered in 1915 A.D. During the year under review excavations were conducted on and around this site, as a result of which many prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities were discovered. The stone implements, terra-cotta figurines, beads and several other antiquities found at these sites have now been deposited in the Hyderabad Museum. Detailed articles on these discoveries appear as Appendices A, B and D.

In the field of Epigraphy the Assistant Director discovered four Hindu ins-Epigraphy criptions in the vicinity of the village of Kodapaka, Siddipet Taluqa in the Medak District. They have been described with greater detail elsewhere in this report. The Director of Archæology collected about sixty estampages of inscriptions from Kalyānī in the Gulbarga District, from Mudgal in the Raichūr District, Taltam, Visagarh and Anarh in the Aurangabād District and from Golconda and Hyderabad proper. These inscriptions are being published in the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for 1935-36 A.D.

The Kalyānī inscriptions contain two Tughluq inscriptions; one of Ghiyāthud-Dīn and another of Muḥammad III. 'The remaining belong to Nizām Shāhīs
of Aḥmadnagar and 'Ādil Shāhīs of Bijapūr. One inscription on a gun belongs
to the reign of Mubārak Shāh Fārūqī of Khāndesh. The Golconda and Hyderabad
inscriptions belong to the Quṭbshāhī kings while the Mudgal inscriptions belong
to the 'Ādil Shāhīs of Bījapūr.

Apart from the above, P. Sreenivaschar, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), has edited for the Department the long old Telugu Inscription of the Raichūr Fort, dated Śaka 1216 (C. 1294 A.D.), which appears as Appendix E of this Report (Plate XV).

During the year under report the Department has acquired 2,199 coins, 14 Numbamatics of which are gold, 560 silver and 1,625 copper. Of the silver coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

During the year under report the Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend Museum the International Congress of Numismatists and Centenary of the Royal Numismatic Society held at London, and also the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held at Oslo (Norway). During his absence Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., officiated in his place and discharged his duties satisfactorily.

An exhibition of the prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities discovered in the Raichūr district was held in the Museum. The exhibition was visited by a large number of students and proved a great success. Mr. S. F. Markham, a member of the British Parliament and Mr. H. Hargreaves, the Ex-Director General of Archæology in India, visited the Museum on behalf of the Empire Museums Association and were taken round by the Director of Archæology himself. They paid a high tribute to the manner in which exhibits have been classified and arranged.

The work of collecting exhibits has made a steady progress. Through the kind interest of Mr. R. M. Crofton, I.C.S., the Revenue Secretary, some interesting pieces of Nawab Ghalib Jung's furniture have been saved from ruin and deposited for safe custody at the Hyderabad Museum. The furniture throws considerable light on the life of the nobles of Hyderabad during the last century.

The question of constructing a Picture Gallery close to the Museum is receiving the deep and sympathetic attention of the Government. In this connection our thanks are due to the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, and to Sir Theodore Tasker for their active help. A detailed note on the working of the Hyderabad Museum appears as Appendix O.

In addition to the publication of the Annual Report for the year 1343 Fasli Publications the Department compiled the following publications:—

- 1. Annual Report for the year 1344 F. (1934-35 A.C.).
- A Marathi version of the Director's lecture in Urdu, 'The Art of Painting at Ajanta'. The translation has been done by Mr. R. M. Joshi, the Department's Research Scholar, and has been issued during the year under report.
- Compilation and production of Set E of Picture Post cards. This set contains fifteen cards illustrating the monuments of Aurangabad.
- 4. Compilation of the Assistant Director's paper 'The Antiquities of Warangal' read at the fifth anniversary of the Warangal College. This paper will be issued shortly in the form of a monograph.

During the year under review 110 volumes have been acquired for the library Library of the Department. Of these 36 volumes have been purchased and the remaining

74 have been received in exchange. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and authors' names is given in this Report as Appendix K.

Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, prepared 142 negatives Photographs during the year under report. The titles and scales of photographs are given in Appendix L.

Khan Bahadur Mr. Syed Ahmad, the Artist-Curator of Ajanta, prepared seven colour copies of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Department's record and Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, the Artist of Ellora, prepared six colour copies of the Ellora frescoes and four copies of the frescoes of the Anrangabad Caves. The titles and scales of these copies are given in Appendices M and N.

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Expenditure Rs. 65,255-4-0 (B.G. Rs. 55,933-1-0) during the year, which compared with the tion figures for the previous year, Rs. 86,994-14-3, show a decrease of Rs. 21,739-10-3. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix J.

A sum of Rs. 94,671-0-7 (B.G. Rs. 81,146-9-7) has been spent during the year Expenditure on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under tenance of the this head were Rs. 93,218-2-7 (B.G. Rs. 79,901-2-2). The detail of this expenditure because is given in Appendix I.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Hyderabad Museum amounted to Rs. 16,898-10-1 (B.G. Rs. 14,484-8-8) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is shown in Appendix T.

The Director, in addition to his tours to Gulbarga and Ajanta, in connection Tour with the compilation of volumes on the monuments of these places, will also tour for 1346 Fashi in the Raichür, Gulbarga, Aurangabād, Bidar, Nalgonda, Atrāf-i-Balda and such other districts of the Dominions where excavation or conservation work of an important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection.

The Assistant Director and the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, will tour in the Aurangabād, Warangal, Bidar, Nalgonda, Raichūr and other districts according to the requirements of the Department.

Hyderabad-Deccan, 1st October, 1937.

G. YAZDANI, Director of Archæology.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Note on the survey of the Neolithie Sites of the Western Taluque of the Raichar District By G. YAZDANI, M.A., O.B.E.

Col. Meadows Taylor published an account of the megalithic tombs (Dolmens, Cromlechs and Cairns) of the Raichūr District in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. IV, 1853. This article contains also a reference to the Report by the Rev. G. Keis on the groups of 'Dolmens' in the Benkal Forest. In 1888, Mr. R. Bruce Foote of the Geological Survey of the Government of India during his investigations of the geology of the Raichur district found a large number of neolithic sites whence he collected artefacts which were ultimately purchased by the Madras Government and deposited in the Madras Museum of Prehistoric Antiquities in 1904.

The late Captain Leonard Munn, Special Officer, Hyderabad Geological Survey, during his work in the Raichut district, visited many of the sites previously noticed by Mr. Foote and the former has described these sites in his most interesting paper, entitled ' Prehistoric and Protohistoric Finds' published in the Journal of the Hyderabad Geological Survey, Vol. II, Part I (1934), pp. 121-135.

In December, 1935, and in the beginning of the year 1936, the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, made a survey of some prehistoric and historic sites of the western taluque of the Raichūr district, which are described below:

Maski: During this tour the Department has concentrated attention chiefly on the exploration of Maski, the reasons being apparent; first Maski has an Asokan Edict and secondly it has been a gold working centre from very early times. Some scholars have even suggested that Maski may be identified with Suvannagiri (the gold mount), the capital of Asoka's viceroy of the Deccan.

After a general survey of the entire area the following six sites were selected for excavation :-

- r. The Asokan Edict cave and other natural caverns in the same hill
- 2. A Natural Spring
- 3. An Old Well
- 4. Sultān Muhammad's Field
- 5. Sulidibba
- 6. Helekethanhatti,

Among these places the field of Sultan Muhammad appeared to be the site of the old town of Maski, for the surface of the field is strewn over with pieces of painted pottery, chank bangles, iron slag and even with broken artefacts of diorite and hornblende. The excavation here produced very satisfactory results, for the finds contain a large variety of lapiz lazuli, carnelian, onyx, crystal and garnet beads besides a great variety of terra-cotta figurines and a mould or seal belonging to the 1st or 2nd century B.C. As lapis lazuli is not found in India its presence here as well as in the cairns excavated at Raigir is of considerable significance. Some carnelian beads with white inlay designs are similar to those recently found at Mohenjo-Daro.

Rodalkanda: The village is in the Sindhnür taluqa, situated some 6 miles to the east of Gorebal, the latter being on the Sindhnür-Gangavati road. To the west of the village there are two hillocks; one of them has a small fort of the 16th or 17th century. The artefacts are found in great abundance in the valley between the two hillocks and also along the slopes of the hillock which has the fort. The Director and the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, stayed at Rodalkonda for three hours and picked up about 3 dozen complete and incomplete artefacts.

Gobarkallur: The village is in the Sindhnur taluga, situated some 4 miles to the south-west of Rodalkonda. The village nestles at the foot of a hillock which has a fort at its top. The artefacts are found on the western slopes of the hill. Iron slag also is found in great abundance and there are traces of smelting factories.

Mathai: It is a village in the Lingsugur taluqu, situated some 12 miles from the latter town. The hachcha path to the village branches from the Lingsugur-Maski road near the 12th milestone. The village has a stone wall which shows that at some time it was of considerable importance, but now it consists of only a few houses which are, however, built of masonry. The hill on the slopes of which artefacts are found is about a mile and a half to the west of the town. Gold crushers and iron slag are found in abundance.

Benkâl: A village in the Gangāwati taluqa, situated some 6 miles to the west of it. The best route to approach Benkal is from the Gangāwāti-Gingira road; a kachcha path branches near the 6th milestone when coming from Gangāwati. The hill to the south of the village has several groups of 'Dolmens' and 'Cromlechs'. The easternmost group is very extensive, and presents a magnificent sight. These hills have also got rock-paintings which have been published by Mr. Munn. He has also prepared a very good survey plan of the eastern group of 'Dolmens'. The archaeological Department has taken photographs of the various groups of 'Dolmens' as well as of the paintings.

There is also an ash-mound some two furlongs to the south of the village. The mound in early times must have been the site of an iron smelting factory. After excavation the ash-mounds have invariably proved to be the sites of old smelting factories.

Bellamrayanguda: It is a deserted village some 2 miles to the west of Lingsugur Cantonment. The place has a hill along the slopes of which neoliths are found in great abundance. The hill has also a fort at its top which was apparently built in the 16th or 17th century. Iron slag is found in great abundance and there are also traces of smelting factories.

Yergunty: It is a village in the Lingsugur tatuqa, situated some 8 miles to the west of it. Near the village there is a large ash-mound which apparently marks the site of some old smelting factory. Gold crushers of large size may still be seen in the village. Chert and agate flakes are found on the surface of the mound.

Anahusur: A village situated some 8 miles to the west of Lingsugur. There is a hill near the village along the slopes of which pygmy flakes and stone celts are found.

Gaudar: A village in the Lingsugur taluqa, situated some four miles to the south-west of Gurgunta, the latter being connected with Lingsugur by a pacea road. Gaudur has a large ash-mound which has been noticed previously by Messrs. Bruce Foote, Maclaren and Munn. In the opinion of the Archæological Department the ash-mound marks the site of some old iron or gold smelting factory. Chert flakes are found in great abundance on the mound. The ash-mound is some two furlongs to the east of Gaudur.

Honhallī: A village in the Lingsugūr Taluqa, situated on the Lingsugūr-Gangavatī road, some 4 miles from the former. In some fields near the village are remains of old smelting factories. There is a masonry wall around the village.

Kotegal: A village in the Manvi taluqu, situated on the Raichur-Lingsugur road, the distance of the village from Lingsugur being 11 miles. The village has two hillocks which have forts at their tops. Along the slopes of these hillocks artefacts, iron slag and gold crushers are found.

Watgal: A village in the Manvi Taluqu situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road, the distance from the latter being 16 miles. There is a hill near the village along the slopes of which iron slag, ancient pottery and artefacts are found.

Kautāl: It is a large village, situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr Road. It has a Dak Bungalow as well as a Post Office. The distance of Kautāl from Lingsugūr is 18 miles. There is a hillock to the south-west of the village which has several natural caverns. Along the slopes of the hill artefacts, iron slag and pieces of ancient pottery are found. To the west of the village is an ashmound on the top of which in comparatively later times a temple has been built. The ash-mound marks the site of an old smelting factory. Some 4 miles to the north of Kautāl is a small village called Tuppaldoddī which has traces of old gold workings.

Navalkal: A village in the Manvi taluqu, situated on the Raichur-Lingsugur road, the distance from the former being 23 miles. It has a hill which has several natural caverns and also a medieval fort at the top. Artefacts are found along the slopes of the hill.

Alisindhî Hill: This hill is situated some 2 miles to the west of Sirwär, a town on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road. Iron slag and artefacts are found along the slopes of the hill. Sirvar: Sirvar is a large village in the Deodurg taluque, situated on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road. It has a Dak Bungalow as also a Police Station, the distance from Raichūr being 20 miles. About a mile to the south-west of the village is a hill along the slopes of which artefacts are found.

Anandagal: A village in the Manvi taluqu, situated some 3 miles to the south of Kotegal and some 14 miles from Lingsugur. It has a hill with a fort. Artefacts and iron slag are found in great abundance along the slopes of the hill.

Hālapār: A village in the Mānvî taluqu, situated some 4 miles to the south of Anandagal and eight miles to the south of Kotegal (the last-named village is on the Raichūr-Lingsugūr road). Hālapūr has a hill along the slopes of which artefacts are found.

Kerchal: A village in the Gangawati taluqa, situated some 4 miles to the south of Kalmangi, the latter being on the Sindhnür-Tavargira road. Kerehal has a small hill around which artefacts are found.

Wandalli: The village is situated on the Raichur-Hutti road and is well-known for its gold workings. There is an ash-mound in the vicinity of the village. Artefacts are found near the ash-mound.

Patkanduddi: A village situated on the Raichür-Hutti road. To the south of the village is an ash-mound.

APPENDIX B

Note on the Excavations at Maski

By G. YAZDANI, O.B.E.

(Paper read at the All-India Oriental Conference held at Trivandrum, December, 1937)

Maskî (Long. 76° 45' Lat. 15° 57') is 17 miles south-east by south from Lingsugūr and 72 miles south-west from Raichūr. It is situated on the right bank of a river of the same name which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. Maskî has a population of about 4,500 people at present, but in earlier times it must have been a town of considerable size as is apparent from the traces of its iron and gold workings which cover a large area. The village is connected with Raichūr by a metalled road and there is also the bus service between the two places. The late Mr. R. Bruce Foote visited Maskî in 1888 A.D. and collected neolithic implements, such as celts, chisels, scrapers and hones, as well as beads and chank and glass bangles. These are now exhibited in the Prehistoric Section of the Madras Museum. In 1915 the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, discovered an Asokan Edict at Maskî which contained the name of the king—while the previous records mentioned him only by certain epithets such as Divanam Piya, 'the beloved of the Gods,' and Piyadasi, 'the well-wisher (of all)'. Some inscriptions of the Chalukyan kings have also been found at Maskî in which the place is called Piriya-Masangi.

In 1935-36 during my survey of the prehistoric and protohistoric sites of the Raichūr District I visited Maski and was struck by the abundance of artefacts which I noticed on the surface at some sites in the vicinity of the village. Among these sites the fields of Sulţān Muḥammad, which are situated some two furlongs due west of the present village, were particularly rich in antiquities and I at once decided to dig at some places in these fields. On a closer survey of the fields I found that they constitute the site of the old town at Maski, access to which from the river-side was through a gorge amidst a ring of hills which surround the site and which originally formed its natural defences. The traces of the old path from the river-side (towards the south) are still noticeable from a stone pavement in the gorge. The hills have several spurs, the highest of which has a Saivite temple perched on it now. The temple from its architecture appears to be of the thirteenth century. On a spur near the gorge is another temple called the Manappaya temple or the Goldsmith's temple. On another spur is the Weaver's temple. Weaving and gold-smelting are still the principal industries of the place. In Sultan Muhammad's fields there were several mounds the surface of which was strewn with iron slag, potsherds and pieces of chank and glass bangles. Further along the slopes of the hills, especially at places where the sides of the hill had been cut by rain water, neolithic implements, such as celts, chisels, crushers, hammers, were lying in considerable number. We therefore selected the mounds for our excavations and dug to a depth of 15 to 20 feet. In the course of our excavations we did not find any houses, but discovered some furnaces for smelting gold or iron. On passing the earth through fine sieves, we found beads, pieces of chank bangles and terra-cotta figurines. The beads were found in great abundance, and are of different colours and shapes. The precious stones used for this purpose are crystal, amethyst, camelian, lapis luzuli, agate and blood-stone. Coral and chank have also been used for making beads and there are also terra-cotta beads. The shapes also have a large variety—they are barrel-shaped, bipyramidal, globular, discoid and triangular. Some of them have facets cut on them and all of them are bored. Some carnelian beads have wayy designs with a whitish substance inlaid. Among the lapis lazuli beads two are triangular. Except lapis lazuli, all stones of which the beads have been made are found in the Deccan. The abundance of beads found at a single site shows that Maski at one time was an important centre of the bead industry. Greek writers have referred to the bead industry of Paithan-whence they were sent to Western countries. In recent times it has been proved that they were also exported to Eastern countries like the Malay Peninsula, but at a much later date.

The finds from Sultan Muhammad's fields also show that chank was freely used for various kinds of ornaments. We have found finger-rings, ear-rings, bangles and necklaces. The designs

¹ Mucki is about 150 miles from the sea coast.

show fluting, incised ornamental patterns and 'relievo' work. As chank ornaments have also been found in great abundance it appears that chank industry was also one of the principal industries of the old Maski town.

Among the terra-cotta articles there are human and animal figurines, beads, circular discs with grooves round their circumference and wheels of toy-carts. The human figurines belong to different periods—for instance one representing a woman with long trunk and short legs is very primitive and bears striking resemblance to similar figurines found in Mediterranean countries, particularly at Malta¹. But some human figures show fine modelling as well as ornamental work. These appear to be of a later period, perhaps of the 4th or 3rd centuries B.C. Among these figurines there is also one representing a horse which is very crudely made, and it appears that the horse was not a familiar animal to the potters of those days. The horse has also been badly drawn by the artists of Ajanta.

The potsherds and complete vessels found in the course of excavation also show a great variety and belong to different periods. The earliest here is perhaps the polished black and red ware which is commonly found in the megalithic tombs of the Deccan and Southern India. I should also mention that these black and red polished vessels have been found near human bones which included two skulls. The skulls have been sent for examination to the Zoological Section of the Indian Museum and their report as to their character and age has not been received. The other vessels are of three colours, dark-red, yellowish-red and grey. The surface is smooth and some of them have polish. Some bear ornamental designs which were executed either by thumb and finger or with a wooden or bone or iron implement. Some designs have been executed in relief by means of a stamp, a specimen of which has luckily been found. It represents an elephant and a man. The design of both these figures is very primitive. Among other designs, found chiefly on the necks of pots, are animal figures, floral patterns and geometrical drawings. The painted pottery generally has checkdesigns representing wood or bamboo lattice. The discs with grooves round them show a further development in ornamentation, for the designs show a combination of geometrical patterns with floral motifs. Some discs bear figures of animals-tiger, calf, etc. The exact use of these discs or wheels is not clear. One authority suggested that they may be ear-rings, for the holes of the ears among certain primitive people of India are stretched to unimaginable lengths.

Among the terra-cotta articles we also found the impression of a seal on a small baked disc. The characters appear to be of the 1st or 2nd century B.C.; but the seal has not been properly deciphered as yet. The ornamental pottery belongs to the same period, that is, 3rd to 2nd centuries B.C., but some specimens may be earlier.

Chert flakes have been found in great abundance. They consist of lancets, scrapers and knives. Some may have been used as tooth-picks also. The cherts are dark-red, pale-red, cream-white and spotted. Some flakes are of agate while others are of chalcedony. Some flakes are serrated and were probably used as combs or for scratching the body. Flakes have also been found in the natural caverns which exist in considerable number in the hills of Maski. At Maski there are also Menhirs, arranged in the form of avenues.

The above features lead us to conclude that Maski was an important place in Prehistoric as well as Protohistoric times—in the latter period it was a great centre of bead and chank industries. Mr. Bruce Foote has included a glass industry also in this period. There is plenty of felspar in the hills round Maski, and felspar getting mixed with ordinary clay in the process of making crucibles for smelting gold might have assumed a glassy appearance when placed on strong fire. As a matter of fact we have found some crucibles with a glassy appearance. Pieces of glass bangles have been chiefly collected on the surface. So if they do belong to an early period their date cannot be fixed before the 2nd or 1st century B.C. The specimens have various designs and the predominant colours are blue and green. A yellow paste with various ornamental patterns has also been used.

¹ The terra-cotta figure may represent Mother Earth. Among objects of precious stones there is a tiny cobrahead of amethyst. It may simply be an ernament or indicate Naga worship.

CONCLUSION

Black and red funereal pottery, polished stone implements and chert flakes belong to 1000 B.C. or earlier.

Beads and chank articles and some of the terra-cotta figurines date from 500 to 300 B.C.

The seal impression and ornamental pottery and some terra-cotta figurines date from 300 to 100 B.C. Some specimens of glass-bangles may also belong to this period but the majority are of a much later period.

APPENDIX C

Note on the survey of the Mudgal Fort

By G. YAZDANI, O.B.E.

Mudgal or Mudugul, has a history going back to the Yadava dynasty, several inscriptions of which have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. In the beginning of the fourteenth century it was an important outpost of the Kākatiya kingdom, and we read in history that when Malik Nā'ib, after conquering Deogir, marched towards the South, in order to establish the authority of the Delhi kings, he captured Mudgal along with the sister fortress of Raichur which formed the principal defences of the interfluvial country between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. After the establishment of the Baihmani kingdom in Gulbarga, Mudgal was the scene of continuous warfare between this dynasty and the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar who often laid claim to Mudgal. For romance and history this period is full of interest, and Firishta and some other historians have described in detail the story of Muḥammad Shāh Baihmani's issuing a draft in favour of a party of singers, with whose performance he has pleased, for payment on the Vijayanagar treasury. Bukka I, the raja of Vijayanagar, resented the insult and he ordered the bearer of the draft to be ridden round the city on an ass and expelled.

In the reign of Firoz Shāh (1307-1422) we read of another passage of arms between him and Harihara Raya, raja of Vijayanagar, the cause of contention being the winning of the hand of a beautiful damsel, the daughter of a goldsmith of Mudgal. These petty jealousies and political rivalries continued even after the disintegration of the Baihmani dynasty, when the Bijapur kings took possession of the western and southern parts of the territory of the Baihmani kingdom including the forts of Raichur and Mudgal.

The inscriptions, which at present are to be seen at the Mudgal fort, belong to the Bijapur kings, who at various times strengthened the defences of the Fort. Three of these epigraphs belong to the reign of 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh I, who ruled from 1558-80 A.D. and during whose reign took place the battle of Talikota whereat the confederacy of the Muslim kings of the Deccan inflicted the final blow on the rival Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar towards its extinction. The reign of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh II (1580-1627) is also represented by three inscriptions, while only one epigraph mentions the name of Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh (1627-57), but the record is important as it mentions the erection of a marble palace at the Mudgal fort.

The fort has a wide most which is filled with water. The width of the most in several places is as much as fifty yards. Beyond the most there is a scarp with a row of bastions. Behind the scarp is a narrow covered passage and adjoining it the counter-scarp, the bastions of which are very massive. The arrangement of the present fortification shows that the fort was rebuilt after the invention of the guns. The courses of masonry at several places are of the Hindu style, but the arch-shaped parapet is of the Muslim design. The most and the row of bastions offer a pleasing view; it is particularly striking near the north-east bastion and should not be missed by the visitor (Plate IX a).

There are traces of a fausse-brae on the northern side of the fort but unfortunately it has been badly damaged in recent times by the digging of muram for repair of roads. The bastions of the inner scarp are circular and square in design, the arrangement being that two square bastions have a round one on each side.

In front of the Fath Darwaza, which faces the north, there is a very massive bastion, with a curtain on each side, thus making a barbican for the defence of the fort. Near this barbican is a guard's room with three arched openings towards the north. The arches have rather low imposts, but their form is pleasing. The barbican has a narrow court with entrances towards the west and north-east. The gates of the entrances are in the pillar-and-lintel style. There is a Canarese inscription, carved on a stone near the left column of the gateway facing the west. There is another inscription on the stone near the right column of the same gateway. In the covered passage of this gateway there are guards' rooms on both sides—the openings of these rooms being in the pillar-and-lintel style.

The massive bastion referred to above has a gun with a Canarese inscription near the muzzle. The gun has long iron pieces in its interior which have been bound outwardly by hoops. In the construction of the fort, advantage has been taken of a hillock on the top of which the houses of royalty and an enclosure wall with bastions have been built. The outer fortifications of Mudgal cover an area of half a square mile. The old 'Id Gâh may be seen from the top of the Victory Gate bastion.

There is a Canarese inscription on the right column of the western gateway (inner face). Passing through the narrow passage beyond the first gateway there is a second gateway which has an arch. The upper apex of the arch has been filled up with masonry and the entrance is in the pillar-and-lintel style. The trefoil form of the arches of the small windows of this gateway is very pleasing (Plate IX b). The walls at this point are cyclopean in construction. There are guards' rooms on either side of the passage of this gateway also.

There is an inscription on a stone near the left column of the eastern entrance opening in the moat. Above this inscription are carved a sword, a shield, a spear, a katār and a bow and arrow. There are five Canarese inscriptions on the first bastion to the left of this entrance.

The passage from the second gateway turns towards the left and there is a small court in front of the third gateway which is also arch-shaped, but the apex here also is filled up with masonry and the entrance is in the pillar-and-lintel style. The guards' rooms on both sides of the passage of this gateway are commodious, and this gateway is more massive in construction than the two outer ones. A boar is carved as an emblem of Vishnu on the right column of the inner entrance of this gateway.

The effigy of a bull is lying along the road on the right side. The 'Ashur Khāna has been extensively repaired in recent times and it is a modern building now. The mosque near it has pillars of Hindu design. It consists of a double pillared hall. On the opposite side of the road are the remains of the Naubat Khāna. On the way to the Bāla Hiṣār is the gun-powder magazine, where at one end two compartments have been built for the storage of gun-powder.

The Bāla Ḥiṣār is built at the top of the hillock and commands a good view of the interior of the fort as well as of the surrounding country. In the western side of the fort is a large cistern which was filled up with water from the hills to the west of the fort. The view from the Bāla Ḥisār gives a good idea of the extent of the Fort and of the large garrison which could be accommodated therein. The roof of the Bāradarī at the top has fallen down. It originally consisted of a double hall with two side rooms. The openings are on all four sides. The parapet of the Bāradarī has overlapping arches of the Baihmani style. There are several natural depressions in the rock above, which were utilised for storing water. Bastions and walls are built at different points for the defence of the Bāradarī and the other buildings of the Bāla Ḥiṣār. In the middle a very large bastion is built which is round in form. The hill near the Bāradarī and the large bastion rises in the form of a spur and is detached from the lower parts of the hill by a ravine.

There is a Canarese inscription, carved on a stone fixed along the steps on the south-east side of the Baradari. There are some natural caverns below the Nauras or Nakta Burj. The fort is defended towards the south-west side by a range of hills.

In the western part of the fort there is a large cistern called the Hikrani Bāoli—about 140 yards in length and 45 to 50 yards in breadth. There is a Moslem inscription of Dilāwar Khān who lived during the reign of Ibrahim 'Ādil Shāh, fixed on a bastion to the west of the Hikrani Baoli.

There is cut-plaster decoration in the upper storey of the house of Amrappa Desmukh—designs being chiefly floral. The Primary School is located in an old building. It consists of a double half with a room on either side towards the north and south. The arches of these halls are lofty and show a good sense of proportion; the imposts are rather low and the roof is vaulted, having six facets. In the court there are vaulted apartments on either side towards the north and south. The arches of these rooms are rather squat in proportion. The arches of the side rooms of the main hall show a fine sense of proportion, but the middle arch is rather stilted.

Dindar Khan's mosque is a small structure, consisting of a hall with wooden pillars. The roof of the building has been restored in recent times. There is an inscription on the western wall of the mosque.

When coming out from the fort we see that the first (innermost) gateway is arch-shaped. It is lofty and massive. The second gateway is built in rather a hybrid style—the openings of the main entrance being in the pillar-and-lintel style, and those of the guards' rooms being arch-shaped (trefoil form).

The plinth, columns and ceiling of the guards' rooms are lavishly decorated with sculpture, which on account of the poor quality of the stone are somewhat coarse. The sculptures consist of yalis, dvarupalas, floral designs and mythical figures. The cusped trefoil arches of these rooms are very interesting.

The outer entrance of this gateway is defended by two projecting buttresses. In view of the massive dimensions of this gateway, the windows on account of their tiny size look grotesque. Figures of Hindu gods (Garuda and Hanuman) are carved above these windows.

The outermost gate is built in the pillar-and-lintel style and the door is studded with iron spikes. It is called Kāti on account of the thorny appearance of the spikes. The panels of this door are decorated with figures of animals and gods carved in relief. Some of them show neat workmanship.

A figure of a god holding a cobra is carved on the outer wall of the fort. There is another sculpture representing Hamman. A bridge is built on the most. The approach is rather narrow. We enter through a narrow passage and first approach the Kātî Darwāza, then the middle gateway in the hybrid style, and finally the arched gateway.

Enquiries were made about the painting representing the Holy Virgin from the church authorities who said that no such picture exists now. The old church was burnt some 40 years ago. The new building was constructed in 1905.

There are altogether five Moslem inscriptions belonging to the 'Adil Shāhi dynasty of Bijapūr and 15 Canarese inscriptions and two modern inscriptions in Balbodh script. The Moslem inscriptions have recently been published in the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for 1935-36.

APPENDIX D

Note on the Excavation and Survey of Pre-historic sites in the Raichar District of Hyderabad

By Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., Curator, Hyderabad Museum.

Raichur District is situated in the south-western corner of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and lies between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna rivers. The district abounds in prehistoric remains and represents the sequence of the culture from the earliest times up to the present day. The pre-historic antiquity of this District was first brought to light by Colonel Meadows Taylor in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. IV. 1835 in which he dealt with the Megalithic Tombs of the District and also referred to the report by Rev. G. Keis on the groups of Dolmens in the Benkal Forest. From 1870 to 1880, Mr. Bruce Foote of the Indian Geological Survey and the pioneer of Stone Age Research in India, studied the geological condition in the Raichūr District. He found a number of Neolithic sites whence he collected artefacts which were ultimately purchased by the Madras Government and in 1904 deposited in the pre-historic section of the Madras Museum. The late Captain Leonard Munn, special officer of H.E.H. the Nizam's Geological Survey during his work visited many of the sites previously noticed by Mr. Bruce Foote and described in the Journal of the Hyderabad Geological Survey, Vol. II. Part 1, 1934.

In the early part of December 1935, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., the distinguished Director of Archeology in Hyderabad started a survey of this area. He was kind enough to take me with him. Needless to say that I am proud of being his student and assistant. The survey lasted till the end of January 1936 and also included the excavation operations near one village called Maski. Some new sites were discovered and now the list of Pre-historic settlements in this area comprises of the following twenty-four sites:—

1	Agoli	13	Kerehali
2	Alisindi Hill	14	Kotegal
3	Anandgal	15	Lingsgür
4	Anehesūr	10	Machnür
5	Benkal	17	Matbal
6	Bellamrayan Gudda	18	Maski
7	Chick Hesrür	19	Mudgal
8	Gaudūr	30	Pattkandodd
9	Gorebal	21	Rodal Konda
10	Hālapūr	22	Sirwār
II	Honhalli	23	Watgal
12	Kurkundi	2.1	Verguntî
			4.7

These sites have been marked on the map in red. Many of them require a separate treatment but this is not the place for that. But Maski was particularly liked by Mr. Vazdani because it afforded nearly seventeen interesting spots and for this reason he started excavations at this place. Hence it requires a rather detailed description.

It boasts of an Asokan Edict ¹ belonging to the third century B.C., has a long continuation of granite hills, which have several extensive flat surfaces on the top, one fairly big natural reservoir of water and innumerable natural caves, which offered the early man shelter from sun and rain and protection from beasts. In addition to these benedictions of nature a perennial stream flows by, which derives its name from the village situated on its southern bank and is called Maski river. A place as this was most congenial to the early man and we find that there are abundant tracts of early human habitation all over and around the Maski hill. About seventeen sites which are shown on the map, were selected and each of them yielded extremely fruitful results. Everywhere Neolithic implements, i.e. stone axes and hammers, chalcedony and chert-flakes and cores were discovered in great abundance. On the western slopes of the hills is situated the cave bearing the Asokan Edict

¹ The Edict has been published as a special memoir of the series of the Archaeological Department.

and as we climb the hill from this side and go higher and higher we pass through a succession of caves. Four of them were excavated and they yielded chert-cores and flakes, besides beads and pottery of plain type. All around the foot of the hills are found traces of early smelting. The site which yielded the best results is situated to the north-east of the hills in a valley which is shaped like an horse shoe. This appears to be a comparatively later site because besides yielding Neolithic implements it abounds in ornamental objects made of sea shells, pieces of broken bangles with and without designs, terracotta figures, some of them displaying exquisite workmanship, pieces of highly polished and painted pottery, pieces of pottery with incised and embossed designs. Two pieces of pottery have got on them artistic elephants in bold relief. At two places, i.e. site D and site E iron slag was discovered in great quantity and at each of those places furnaces and grinding stones were discovered (see plates). During this survey was also discovered a big field of Menlurs arranged in avenues, to the south-west of the hills.

The above description of Maski applies more or less to other places as well. But in order to understand the sequence of culture, it will be more useful to deal in general with the actual evidence of pre-historic man left at these sites. The material discovered can easily be classified into stone implements (including celts, flakes, etc.), beads, pottery, terra-cotta figurines, smelting factories, Megalithic tombs and pre-historic rock paintings. So hereafter an attempt will be made to make a general survey of these subjects and reference to the sites of their occurrence will be made when necessary.

Stone Implements.—Stone implements of different kinds have been discovered. Many of them bear a striking resemblance with La Micoque and Taubach, St. Acheul and Chelles. But it would be a great mistake to assign them to that culture merely on that basis. Many of them represent different types, but they can safely be divided into three classes as representing the development of the art of celt making. The earliest one have rough surfaces and rough end. Those belonging to the middle stage have sharp and polished edge and the last type has a smooth surface and a sharp and polished edge. Celts from some places have other typological peculiarities. But time does not allow me to describe them here. Majority of the flakes are chert stones of a variety of colours. But a considerable number of them is of fine chalcedony of different colours. The flakes have in some cases even three ribs and clear signs of secondary workings. One small piece of chalcedony has been turned into a beautiful small saw by extremely careful secondary flaking.

Besides a comparatively small number of white quartz flakes has also been discovered.

Beads.—A great quantity of stone beads were discovered. They consisted of Chalcedony, Carnelain, Amythest, Shell, Lapis Lazuli, Crystal, Onyx and Garnets. They have been pierced obviously for being placed in a string and have been finely shaped and polished. They have got a striking resemblance with the Egyptian pre-dynastic beads exhibited in the British Museum. Some of the Carnelian beads have been covered with a kind of white paint, while others just like some of the Mohenjo Daro beads, bear painted designs in white.

Pottery.—The pottery usually discovered over the hills is of plain type. But that found near the smelting factories is of a more advanced character. In majority of cases it is highly glazed and bears incised and embossed designs. Two pieces, each bearing an elephant in high relief, are of great interest. Pieces of pottery depicting red, green, white colours and depicting scrolls and geometric designs have been collected in great numbers. Near the smelting factories some very large pots have also been discovered, which are at some places even up to three inches in thickness.

Terra-cotta figurines.—Some very good pieces of Terra-Cotta have been collected. At least two of them show a developed taste and art.

Smelting factories.—At a majority of these Neolithic sites smelting factories have been discovered. As a rule, wherever signs of early smelting were found, they were accompanied by a discovery of Microlithics if not by Neolithic axes. At many of these places huge ash mounds resulting from a work which must have been carried on a large scale, have been discovered. Even on the top of some of these mounds Microlithics have been discovered, which show that at these places metal industry and the art of late stone age flourished side by side. Wherever there is an ash mound huge mullackers, pounders, pestles and smelting stones are to be found in numbers. These ash mounds are situated

in areas which are either highly auriferous or rich in iron or copper ores. Even up to this time slag can be picked up in great quantities near these mounds. Most important of these are the mounds at Gaudūr, Machnūr, Yergunti, Wondali and Kautal. At Maski in the horse shoe shaped valley two furnaces have been successfully excavated. At one place we can see an opening where the mouth of the blow pipe can be fixed and at site marked (E) in the map we can see the exposed part of the furnace. By the side of these furnaces were discovered crucibles and stones as are used by the smiths for sharpening the tools and pounding stones.

Megalithic tombs.—Nizam's Dominions is rich in Megalithic tombs which have been surveyed and excavated and accounts of these are from time to time published either in the Archæological Reports or in the Archæological Society's Journal. Raichur district represents all types of Megalithic tombs. At Agoli and Benkäl Dolmens are still to be found intact.

Particularly the Benkäl group is of exciting interest. It is situated in a thick forest on the higher levels of a hill: close by to the east of these Dolmens is a natural tank. Each Dolmen originally contained six slabs, one each for the top and bottom and four for the four sides. No cementing mortar has been used. But the side slabs are so arranged that each forms a support for the other and all the four form a kind of Swastika. The dolmens vary in size, they are like a cube in form and some of them measure about nine feet every way. The slabs used are about six inches in thickness and appear to have been obtained by splitting the rock with the help of the fire. Usually there is circular or semi-circular hole in one of the side slabs. It is difficult to assign any definite reason for this opening because in none of those dolmens which are in tact anything has been found between these slabs. The dolmens stand on rocks and the remains of the dead are deposited beneath the bottom slab along with a few pieces of pottery: the cavity between the bottom slab and the rock on which dolmens stand is about twelve inches. On comparatively lower slopes are to be found a few cromlechs. At Lingsgür and Mudgal there are some stone circles containing the remains of the pre-historic people and at Maski a vast field of Menhirs arranged in avenues has been discovered during this tour.

Pre-historic Paintings.—At Benkäl quite close to the Dolmens there are pre-historic paintings in three places. At two places they have been done under a rock shelter. One of them is to the west of the group of the Dolmens and it represents a hunting scene. Through the effect of weather at some places the paint has faded away. But some riders with their horses and some groups of men are quite distinct. The tails of the horses have been depicted like that of some animals on the Mohenjo Daro seals. In the hand of one of the men is an axe, the blade of which resembles that of metal axes. These facts show that this subject cannot be attributed to a very early time.

The other subject is also under a rock shelter. It has been incised in outline on a surface measuring about thirty feet by thirty feet and painted with red ochre. Much of it is unintelligible. But two human figures and several animal figures representing elephant, cow, horse, and deer are quite distinct. One of the human figures betrays a great alarm to which he has been exposed by being placed in the midst of the wild animals. It is very difficult to assign any date to this subject, but the delineation of the terrified man and of some of the animals around him exhibit a developed taste and art.

The third subject is to the south-east of the second. It is painted on the ceiling of a natural cave and depicts only a human figure.

In what has been said above an attempt has been made to draw a sequence of cultures which existed in Raichur. But there are certain points which need a little elucidation.

Attempts have been made to classify the implements of India into Paleolithic and Neolithic mostly upon typological basis and having European and particularly French implements as a standard. This method has been followed even in some of the European museums. But it is obvious that this is a great mistake. As a matter of fact, there are very few so-called Indian Paleolithics about which it can be said with certainty that they come from really old geological deposits and belong to that period. Besides it will be a still greater mistake to think that Indian Paleolithic and Neolithic ages synchronise with European Ages. There can be no doubt that Indian Neolithic age must have terminated much earlier than that of the European countries. For the obvious reason

that the Rigveda which according to the best of the authorities belongs to about two thousand B.C. has got a rich evidence showing that the India of that time was familiar with the use of metals, particularly that of Sanskrit Ayas or English iron or steel. This fact has been amplified in the recent survey by the Nizam's Archeological Department. There have been already discovered in this area traces of mining which the pre-historic prospectors had gone deep to about fore ft. Many places, which never appear in history draw their names from the metals, for instance Honhalli means a village of gold, Kannikgiri a hill of gold and Maski itself has been identified by some scholars with the old Suvarnagiri meaning. The mount of Gold.

To sum up the results we can say :-

- That the stone age in India was followed by iron age and that it is to this age the Megalithic tombs belong. In nearly all tombs that were excavated by the Archaeological Department iron implements were found. Some of these tombs contained a few copper pieces also.
- 2. The pottery discovered at purely Neolithic sites is plain and without any glaze.
- The pottery found at the smelting sites in some cases has polish and in others is painted in geometric and other designs and has also incised and embossed decoration.
- 4. The pottery in Megalithic tombs usually bears some marks which were discovered for the first time by Mr. and Mrs. Vazdani and have now assumed great importance in Indology and are expected to turn out to be a script hitherto unknown.
- Pottery with these marks has now been discovered at pre-historic smelting factories in Sultan Muhammad's field at Maski.
- 6. Beads are found at Neolithic sites, at smelting factories and in the Megalithic tombs. But as a rule lapis lazuli beads which appear to have been imported from Baluchistan are found in the Megalithic tombs and at pre-historic smelting factories only.
- 7. The paintings probably belong to the early iron age.

The account of the operations in the Raighūr District will remain incomplete if mention is not made of the valuable contribution to this work made by the Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Dominions. It so happened that he and Mrs. Tasker and party were touring in this district at the time when the operations were made at Maski. They not only visited the excavations and encouraged the work but themselves worked in the field for several days, at some of the above mentioned sites, and made a nice collection of celts, choppers, flakes, etc. and presented it to the Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad. Mr. Tasker has also very kindly given me some flakes which he got from a river in Jälua, another district of the Dominions. They can be seen here with some of the flakes of the Archaeological Museum of Hyderabad.

In the end I must add that major portion of this paper is a verbatim copy of the celebrated Indian Archeologist Mr. G. Yazdani's Notes which he has so very generously allowed me to use at this occasion. The maps and the charts were also prepared by him and I must finish this by heartily thanking him for his great munificence and also for deputing me to this Congress.

¹ For a detailed account of this place see ' Asokan Edict', Archeological Series, Hyderabad, Deccan.

APPENDIX E

Note on the Raighūr Inscription of Vithāla-nātha, dated Šuka 1216 (C. 1294 A.D.)

By P. Sreenivasachar, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)

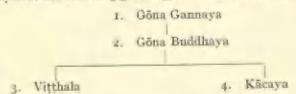
INTRODUCTION

This is an inscription carved on a large slab set up on the rampart wall of the fort of Raichūr. The language of the inscription as well as the script is Telugu. The inscription records the construction of the stone fort of Raichūr by Viṭhāla, an officer of Gōna Gaṁnaya-radḍi—a subordinate of the famous Kākatīya king Pratāparudra of Warangal. The inscription is dated in Śaka 1216, cyclic year Jaya, Mārgaśira, the 7th day of the bright fortnight, corresponding roughly to November A.D. 1204.

The inscription brings to light several important details relating to the political and the geographical conditions of the Kākatīya kingdom at the close of the 13th century.

Göna family.—Tradition associates the Göna family with two famous literary works in Telugu, namely Ranganātha Rāmāyaṇamu and Bhāskara Rāmāyaṇamu. The Bothpur inscriptions of the Malyāla family refer to the Göna family. The present record from Raichūr also refers to the Göna family. It is therefore necessary to consider whether all these refer to the same family, and if so, whether it is possible to identify Göna Gamaya-raddi and Viţhāla of our inscription with any of the persons already known to us from the two literary works referred to above.

On the basis of the information found in the prasasti of the Uttara-kāṇḍa in the latter part of Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇama, the following genealogy of the Gōna family may be worked out,



No. 2 Göna Buddhaya began the composition of the work Ranganatha Ramayanamu but left it unfinished. No. 3 Vitthala and No. 4 Kacaya took up the work jointly after the death of their father and brought it to a completion.

However, there is some slight information in the former portion of the work (that is, the portion composed by No. 2, Göna Buddhaya, the father) which, unfortunately, disagrees with the above genealogy in one important particular, namely, the name of Göna-Buddhaya's father. Buddha dedicates the work to his father and calls him Vitthala or Vitthala-nātha.

We are now placed in a dilemma as to which of these two sources are to be accepted as correct. It is unlikely that Göna Buddhaya wrote the name of his father incorrectly; nor is it possible to assert that the joint authors Vitthala and Kācaya did not know the name of their grandfather correctly. This leaves us only two alternatives; either Göna Gannaya was also called Vitthala, or Gannaya and Vitthala were brothers in a joint family where the children of either called the other father, either from considerations of respect or on account of an adoption.

The present inscription mentions Göna Gamaya-raddi (practically the same as Göna Gamaya-reddi) and after describing him as 'an ornament to the activities of his brother,' proceeds to an exaltation of a certain person called Viţhāla (practically the same as Viţṭhala), who is called the rakṣāmaṇi, that is 'the protector' of the kingdom of Gamaya. It is evident, therefore, that Viṭhāla was no common officer of Göna Gamaya, and on the basis of the phrase 'an ornament to the activities of his brother' we might even infer that Viṭhāla and Göna Gamaya were brothers. The terms in which Raṅganātha Rāmāyaṇamu refers to Göna Gamaya as a great warrior leaves no mom for any scepticism about the identity of that person with Göna Gamaya of our inscription, and chronological, geographical and other considerations confirm this identification.

Bhāskara Rāmāyaṇamu gives us the name of a new member of this family. This person, by name Māra, was the patron of the work and is stated to be the son of Gōna Buddhaya. He would

thus become the brother of Vitthala and Kācaya, the joint authors of the later portion of Ranganātha Rāmāyanamu.¹

The Gona family is thus seen to play an important part in the literary history of that time and this inscription not only confirms the literary evidence that Gona Gannaya-reddi was an important political figure of the times, but also gives us some new evidence to help us in solving the problem of the identity of Gannaya and Vitthala.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The localities mentioned in the inscription can be identified as follows:-

	Locality as named in the Inscription.	Identification.
1.	Ādavani	r Adoni. An important Railway station or the M.S.M. Ry.
<u>.</u> .	Håluva	 ffāluva. A village on the southern side of the Tungabhadra, 8 miles south-east of Dodda Manvi (No. 5 below).
e la reconstruction de la construction de la constr	Kandur	 Kandur, about 50 miles north-east of Rai- chür.
4.	Kōsagi	 Kösagi, a Railway station, 24 miles south of Raichūr.
5.	Månuva	 Dodda Manvi, about 20 miles west of Raichūr.
h.	Mědipalli	 Mēdēpalli, about 40 miles north-east of Raichūr.
7.	Tumbulanu	 Tumbulamu, in Adoni taluk (British territory.)
8.	Uppula	 Uppula, about 35 miles south-west of Raichūr.
g.	Raicuru	 Raichūr, the headquarters of the district of that name in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.
I-D.	Vardlumāns-puram	10. Vaddamân, 15 miles east of Wanaparty in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. This town has been referred to in Anmakonda inscription of Rudra-deva, and was evi- dently an important town as testified to by the numerous ruins there.

Kōṭa, Rāpāka, Tērāla, and Kuḍupulūru are also mentioned in this inscription; but it is not possible to identify these without the Survey Maps of this region.

PALÆOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A few orthographical peculiarities may be noticed such as the doubling of the consonant after repha and the confirmed use of an anusvara even when an anunasika ought to be used. Local influences, especially peculiarities of pronunciation associated with the Telugu-speaking people, are

[!] The problem needs a great deal of further investigation into the literary sources and until more inscriptions of the Gona dynasty are published it is not possible to give either a complete account of this dynasty or a correct solution of the several important problems in the history of Telugu literature.

seen in such words as Laksumi for Laksumi (L. 1), Margasira for Margasira (L. 10) and sila for sila (L. 10). The scribe evidently knew no Kannada since there are a number of mistakes in writing the Kannada titles of the persons mentioned in this inscription.

The early form raddi of the modern term reddi may also be noted.

The titles of Gona Gamnaya-raddi and Vithāla given in this inscription are worth careful study and might throw a great deal of light on the political history of Raichur at that time.

TEXT

- t. Svasti[1] Samasta-guna-gan-ākāra į satya-ratnākara į sauja (m) nya-gaurava į ari-gamda-Bhairava į sāhas-ôtturiga į Kākatiyya-kataka-samnāha į vira-vitaran-ôtsāha į Kudupulūri-pura-var-ādhīšvara į vira-Laks (u) mī-nij-ēšvara į Ma-
- z, numa-kula-kamala-Mārt(t)amda | kadana-pracariida | misara-gamda ubhaya-bala-gamda | gamdara-gamda | abhama | gamdabhērumda | hanibbara-gamda | hadi-muvara-gamda | Lāda-kuvara-pemdāra | Cōla-jagajāla-vira |
- 3. kāmti-kāra gala-mauļi i samtat-ārj(j)ita i Šasi-mauļi [kāmi]*ni-Jayamta i duṣṭa-turaga-rēkhā-Rēvamta i samara-samaya i durv(v)ara-vir-āvatāra i Kōsagi-Maili-tala-gomdu-gamda i Uppula-Sōmani-tala-gomdu-gamda i Pa-
- 4. mdí-hhūpāluni-tala-gomdu-gamda) Akki-nāyakuni-tala-gomdu-gamda Mēdipali-Kāceyanā[ya]*kuni sira-khamda | Kamdūri-Kēsi-nāyini-tala-gomdu-gamda | Ŗāpāka-Bhīmanirdh(dh)ūma-dhāma ni-
- 5. rupama-samgrāma-Rāma | Tēgāla-Kāţ-adhiśā-paṭṭa | Eguva-Tomḍa-godhūma-ghaṭṭana-haraṭṭa | Bēḍa-celuki-nāinini-sāhaṇ-āpaharaṇa | sahaja-kāry(y)-ābharaṇa | Kōṭa-Pe(m)rm(m)āḍi-rāya-kamth-ābha-
- 6. raņa cūrakāra Cōḍa-Odaya-paṭṭa-sātra-turaṃg-apahāra i Rudra-dēva-da kṣiṇa j-bhuja-daṃḍa i nija-kirt(t)i-pūrita-bra(m)hmāmḍa-karaṃḍa i para-bal-ŏd[d]*aṁḍa i śrī-Sōmanātha-dēva-divya-śrī-pāda-
- padm-ārādhaka | para-bala-sādhaka | nām-ādi samasta-prašasti-sahitam | śrimatu Misiyaragamda Göna-Gamnaya-raddi-vāru Vardh(dh)amāna-puramunamdu sukha-samkathāvinodambuna prithuvi-rājyamna
- sēyucumn = umdagānu | tad(d)-rājya-rakṣāmam ayina | śri-Nārāyana-dēva-divya-śri-pāda-padmārādhaka | sakala-jana-pratipālaka | para-bala-sādhaka | sakala-dharm(m)a-sādhaka | punyaguna-sanātha |
- Viţhāla-nātha; bhūnāthamdu Ādaveni Tumbuļamu; Mānuva-Hāluva; durg(g)ālu sādhimce; tad-anamtaramba; Rācūri-paţţana-pravēs-ābhimukhumdai sukha-samkathāvinōdambuna prithuvi-rājyamu;
- 10. sēyucumn=umdi! Saka-varşambulu 1216 | ragu | Jeya-samvatsara | Mārg(g)asira sudha 7 Ru namdu | sarv(v)a-rāṣṭra-samasta-prajā-rakṣaṇārth(th)ambai silā-durg(g)amu raciyimcenu | Mamgala-mahā srī śrī śrī

LITERAL TRANSLATION

Ll. 1-7. Hail! the mine of the heap of all good qualities, the ocean of truth, (one who was) great in gentility, the Bhairava to (his) powerful enemies, (one who was) of great daring and boldness, the equipper of the Kākatiyya army, (one who was) persevering in heroism and charity (i.e., charitable acts), the lord of the excellent city of Kuḍupulūru, the sole lord of the Goddess of heroism, the Sun to the lotus of the iamily of Manuma, (one who was) terrible in battle, the excellent hero, the hero of both the armies, the hero of heroes, the imperishable (one), the terrible chief, the hero among the twelve, the hero among the thriteen, (one) who has the pendāra anklet (anklet worn by distinguished persons) of the princes of Lāḍa, the powerful snare for the grandeur of the Cōla, the maker (i.e., causer) of brilliance, (one who had) a shiring head (kala-mauli), (one who) always worshipped Śiva, the Jayamta to women, the Rēvamta to rows of vicious horses, the successful (one) in battle, the irresistible hero incarnate, the hero that could take away (i.e., cut away) the head of Maili of Kōsagi,

the hero that could take away the head of Soma of Uppula, the hero that could take away the head of king Parindi, the hero who could take away the head of Akki-nāyaka, (one) who could cut off the head of Kāceya-nāyaka of Mēdipali, the hero who could take away the head of Kēsi-nāya of Kandūru, the smokeless light (i.e., the fire) to Bhīma of Rāpāka, the unrivalled Rāma in battle, the shield (paṭṭa) (to guard) the direction of Kāṭa of Tērāla, the grinding stone to the wheat-like Eruva-Torida, (one) who looted (literally stole) the stables of Bēḍa Celuki-nāya, the ornament to the activities of his brother, the plumberer of the neck-ornament of Kōṭa Pe(rh)rm(m)āḍi, (one) who stole the horse and the sacred coronation thread of Cōḍa-Odaya (i.e., one who conquered the kingdom of Cōḍa Odaya), the club-like right arm of Rudra-dēva, (one) whose fame tilled the box (called) the Universe (literally the formidable egg of Brahmal, (one who was) formidable to the armies of the enemies, the worshipper of the excellent lotus feet of the glorious God Sōmanātha, the magician to the strength of the ēnemies. (one who was) embowed with all titles beginning with these (above titles).

- 1. 7. the glorious missiyara-ganda, Gona Gamnaya-raddi, while he was ruling the kingdom of the earth from the town of Vardhamana in the delight of pleasing conversations,
- I. 8. the jewel-anulet of his kingdom, the worshipper of the excellent and glorious lotus feet of the glorious God Nārāyaṇa, the protector of all people, the magician to the strength of the enemies, the accomplisher of all dutiful acts, the guardian of righteous qualities,

I.i. 9-10. Vithāla-nātha, the rulet of the earth, conquered (literally, achieved) the forts of Ādavani, Turnbuļamu, Mānuva and Hāluva, after this, and intending to enter the town of Rācūru and to rule the kingdom of the earth in the delight of pleasing conversations, in the Śaka year 1216, corresponding to the (cyclic) year Jeya, (in the month of) Mārgaśira, on the 7th day of the bright fortnight, constructed a stone fort for the protection of all the people of all provinces. Good fortune and great prosperity.

APPENDIX F Diary of the Director for the year 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)		
Ādhur to Dai October to November)	1st Adhur to 4th Dai (7th October to 9th November)	Duty at headquarters
Dai (November)	5th to 6th (10th to 11th)	Tour in the Warangal District
.,	7th to 23rd (12th to 28th)	Duty at headquarters
Dai to Bailman (November to December)	24th Dai to 1st Baihman (20th November to 5th December)	Tour to Raichür and Maski
Baihman to Islandar (December to January)	and Baihman to 4th Islandar (6th December to 7th January)	Duty at headquarters
Isfandār (January)	5th to 17th (8th to 20th)	Tour to Raichür and Maskî
Islandar to Farwardin (January to February)	18th Isjandar to 26th Farwardin 21st January to 28th February)	Duty at headquarters
Farwardin (February to March)	27th to 29th (20th Pebruary to 2nd March)	Tour in the Bidar District
Farwardin to Urdibehi <u>sh</u> t (March)	30th Farwardin to 9th Urdibe- hish! (3rd to 13th)	Duty at headquarters
Urdibehish! (March)	toth to 20th (14th to 24th)	Tour in the Aurangabad District
Urdībehisht to Khurdād (March to April)	21st Urdilehisht to 18th Khurdad (25th March to 22nd April)	Duty at headquarters
Khurdād (April)	19th (23rd)	Tour in the Nalgonda District
Khurdād to Mihr (April to August)	20th Khurdad to 4th Mihr (24th April to 10th August)	Duty at headquarters
Mihr (August)	5th to 8th (11th to 14th)	Tour in the Aurangabad Distric
	9th to 15th (15th to 21st)	Duty at headquarters
Mihr to Ābān (August to October)	16th Mihr to 30th Ābān (22nd August to 5th October)	On privilege leave
Duty	at headquarters	. 278 days
Tour	and Income	. 42 ,,

TOTAL ..

365 days

APPENDIX G

Diary of the Assistant Director for the year 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)		
Ädhur to Dai (October to November)	1st Ādhur tor 5th Dai (7th October to 10th November	. Duty at headquarters
Dai (November)	6th to 8th (11th to 13th)	Tour in the Warangal District
Dai to Khurdad (November to May)	oth Dai to 28th Khurdad (14th November to 2nd May)	. Duty at headquarters
<u>Khurdäd to Tir</u> (May)	29th Khurdad to 1st Tir (3rd to 6th)	. Tour in the Bidar District
Tir to Mihr (May to August)	2nd Tir to 24th Mihr (7th May to 30th August)	. Duty at headquarters
Mihr (August)	25th (31st)	. Tour to Brahimpatan (Nalgonds District)
Mihr to Ābāu (September)	26th Mihr to 11th Ābān (1st to 16th)	. Duty at headquarters
21	12th to 14th (17th to 19th)	Tour in the Warangal District
11.	15th to 23rd	Duty at headquarters
Ābān (September to October)	24th to 27th (20th September to 2nd Octobe	
Abān October)	28th to 30th	Duty at headquarters

APPENDIX H

Diary of the Curatur, Hyderahad Museum, for the wear 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Month	Date		Place
1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)			
Ādhur (October)	Ist to 10th (7th to 10th)		Duty at headquarters
	iith (17th)		Tour to Surayyapet, Pillalmari and Uppalpahad
Ädhur to Dai (October to November)	12th Adhur to 4th Dai (18th October to 9th No	vember)	Duty at headquarters
Dai (November)	5th to 9th (10th to 14th)		Tour to Warangal
	10th to 17th (15th to 22nd)	- 11	Duty at headquarters
**	183h (23rd)		Tour to Nalgonda and Pangal
11	19th to 23rd (24th to 28th)		Duty at headquarters
Doi to Bailman (November to December)	24th Dai to 25th Baihma (29th November to 20th ber)		Tour in the Raichur District
Rathman to Islandar (December to January)	26th Baihman to 1st Isfa (30th December to 4th J		Tour to Mysore for attending the Al- India Oriental Conference and the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India
lsjandår (January)	2nd to 5th (5th to 8th)		Duty at headquarters
Islandar to Farwardin (January to February)	oth Isjandar to 5th Farw (oth January to 7th Feb		Tour in the Raichür District
Farwardin to Khurdad (February to April)	6th Farwardin to 3rd Kh (8th February to 7th A)	urdäd oril)	Duty at headquarters
Khurdād (April)	4th to 7th (8th to 11th)		Tour to Bombay and Aurangabad
Khurdad to Amurdad (April to June)	8th Khurdåd to 6th Amu (12th April to 11th June		Duty at headquarters
Amurdad (June to July)	7th to 26th (12th June to 1st July)	10	Visit to London for attending the International Congress of Numis
Amurdâd to <u>Sh</u> āhriwar (July)	27th Amurdad to 10th SI (2nd to 16th)	āhriwar	watists Visit to Oslo for attending the International Congress of Prehistoriand Protohistoric Sciences
Shāhriwar to Abān (July to September)	11th Shāhriwar to 24th . (17th July to 29th Sept		Tour in Europe for visiting imported Museums

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APPENDIX H—contd.

Month	Date	e		Place		
Ābān (September to October		25th to z8th (30th September to 3rd October)				
Ābān (October)	29th to 30th (4th to 5th)			Tour to Gulbarga		
To	ty at headquarters	* *	* * * * * *	175 days 79		
		TOTAL	**	365 days		

APPENDIX I

Statement of Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hydorabad, during the year 1345 F. Salaries :		4	TE E THEFE	74db 4							
Salaries : Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Statement of Expendit	ure on the Archæ	ological	Department,	Hydere	ibad, du	ring	the	year 13	45	F.
Director (B.G. Rs. 1,200 p.m.) 16,800 0 0			(1935-36	A.C.)		De A		D	De A	e 1	D
Personal Allowance (B.G. Rs. 200 p.m.)									RS. A	G, J	
House Rent (O.S. Rs. 100 p.m.) Assistant Director (Rs. 300~25~500 p.m.) Officiating Allowance to Asstt. Director Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.) Motor Allowance to Curator, Ajanta Caves (Rs. 75 p.m.) Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Director Assistant Director Establishment Contingencies: Fixed contingencies Extra Contingencies Livery of peous Purchase of books Printing Charges Service postage Lighting charges Furniture Supplies and Services: Purchase of Drawing material, etc. GRAND TOTAL 1,200 0 0 0 0				* *							
Assistant Director (Rs. 300-25-500 p.m.) Officiating Allowance to Asstt. Director Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.) Motor Allowance to Curator, Ajanta Caves (Rs. 75 p.m.) Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Travelling Allowances: Director Assistant Director Establishment Officiating Allowances Director Assistant Director Establishment Officiating Allowances Establishment Officiating Allowances Indeed to the company of the c				5 10	* *						
Officiating Allowance to Asstt. Director Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.) Motor Allowance to Curator, Ajanta Caves (Rs. 75 p.m.) Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Officiating Allowance of Establishment Director Assistant Director Establishment Contingencies: Fixed contingencies Extra Contingencies Livery of peous Purchase of books Printing Charges Service postage Lighting charges Furniture Purchase of Drawing material, etc. CRAND TOTAL CRAND TOTAL Ogo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				6 6	- 4						
Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.)				b •							
Motor Allowance to Curator, Ajanta Caves (Rs. 75 p.m.) 900 0 0 0 Establishment				0 6							
Establishment						77					
Officiating Allowances of Establishment		urator, Ajanta Ca	ves (Rs.	. 75 p.m.)							
Director											
Director	Otherating Allowance	of Establishment	4.6	**	4 0	454	13	2	66.052	T	2
Director 3,145 8 1 Assistant Director 153 4 2	Travelling Allowances !-								00,034		-
Assistant Director Establishment						3,145	8	1			
Establishment	Assistant Director	4.						2			
Contingencies :- Fixed contingencies	Establishment				2.6		3	9			
Extra Contingencies					_		_	_	10,400	0	0
Extra Contingencies Livery of peous											
Extra Contingencies Purchase of books Printing Charges Service postage Lighting charges Furniture Supplies and Services: Purchase of photo articles Purchase of Drawing material, etc. CRAND TOTAL 1,272 0 0 8,448 4 9 9,770 10 8	Fixed contingencies			* *	w d	-					
Extra Contingencies Printing Charges					* 4						
Service postage											
Service postage	Extra Contingencies			0 **				-			
Supplies and Services: Purchase of photo articles	9										
Supplies and Services :- Purchase of photo articles											
Supplies and Services: Purchase of photo articles		\Furniture		> 4		1,272	0	0	8 448	i.	0
Purchase of photo articles	Supplies and Services :-								Order	7	4
Purchase of Drawing material, etc		ticles			7.0	1,400	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL 94,671 0 7								8			
			100		_	107			9.770	10	8
				Cuarn'	TOTAL			-	94.621	0	7
				Cabril .	- walkly			B.G		0	7)

APPENDIX J

Statement of Expenditure on Ancient Monuments during the year 1345 F. (1933-36 A.C.)

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Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1345 F. (1035-36 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1345 F.	Remarks
	ORIGINAL WORK	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As, P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Construction of Culvert on Ellora Caves Road leading to Cave XXIX	6,250 0 0	4,185 0 0	4,185 0 0	Work being execut- ed by the Public Works De- partment
**)-	Construction of Curator's Quarters	4,640 0 0			A m o u u t transferred to Public Works De- partment
Fardapür (Aurangabäd District)	Wire fencing to Fardapür Rest House	2,680 0 0	2,474 9 8	2,474 9 8	Work exe- cuted by the Public Works De- partment
i.	Construction of outhouses and well, Fardapür Rest House	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	**
**	Construction of Quarters for Mechanics and Assis- tant Mechanics	5,850 0 0	4,234 4 0	5,009 4 0	
Hyderabad	Excavation and conserva- tion of Hashmatpet Cairus	1,800 0 0	1,000 15 3	1,000 15 3	Work done by the De- partment
а	Construction of Store room, etc., Museum Building, Public Garden	39,934 0 0	3.551 0 0	27,413 0 0	Work done by the P u b l i e Works De- partment
Maskī (Rai <u>ch</u> ûr District)	Excavations of pre- historic sites at Maski	2,508 0 0	2,508 0 0	2,508 0 0	Work done by the De- partment
Bidar	Construction of fort wall near Kalamud Gate in Bidar Fort	3,940 0 0	2,963 8 10	3,040 0 0	Work done by the P u b l i c Works De- partment
	Total	****	21,025 6 3		

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Appendix J—contd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expendi in 1345 (1935- A.C.)	F. 36	Expend to the er	ad of	Remarks
	Special Repairs	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A	s. P.	Rs. A	ls. P.	
Aurangabād	Special Repairs to Delhî Darwāza	3,048 0 0	2,000	n o	2,000	0 0	Work done by the De- partment
	Repairs to Kāli Masjid	700 0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0	11
0.	Repairs to Kaghazīpūra mosque	200 D C	200	0 0	200	0 0	18
n	Repairs to Ja'far Dar- wāza	*800 a c	500	0 0	500	a 0	ня
-63	Repairs to Maccai Dar- waza	400 0 0	400	0 0	400	0 0	43
Daulatahād (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to Băra- dari, Daulatabâd Fort	950 0 0	950	0 0	950	0 0	
Khuldabād (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to Malik 'Ambar's Tomb	500 0 1	500	0 0	500	a o	b e
**	Special Repairs to Dargāh of Hagrat Hasan 'Alāi and tomb of Malik Chhajjū	200 0 0	200	0 0	200	a 6	**
A.F	Special Repairs to Bani Begam's Garden	1,500 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	
8.6	Special Repairs to Mun'im Bāgh	1,000 O x	000,1	0 0	1,000	0.0	**
**	Special Repairs to Main Gateway, <u>Khuldabād</u>	200 0 (200	0 0	200	0 0	144
Etlora (Aurangabād District)	Special Repairs to Ram- esvara Cave, Ellora	300 0 1	300	0 0	300	0 0	Ye
+4	Special Repairs to Sîtā-ki- Nahānī	250 0 1	250	ů o	250	ם מ	m
49	Repairs to the Steps to Sītā-kī-Nahānī	300 0 1	300	0 0	300	0 0	n
**	Special Repairs to Indra Sabha	400 0 1	400	0 0	400	0 0	n .
	Carried over	****	9,400	0 0			

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Appendix J—contd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1345 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. 1 ^a .	
	Brought forward	****	9,400 0 0		
Ellora (Aurangabäd District)	Special Repairs to Caves XXXI to XXXIII	200 0 0	200 a o	260.8 () ()	Work done by the De- partment
Bidar	Excavation and conser- vation of Fort build- ings and construction of roads inside and around the Fort	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 D D	
**	Repairs to the tomb of Antir Barit	500 0 0	300 O O	500 0 0	***
**	Repairs to roads leading to Baridi tombs	500 0 0	500 u o	500 0 0	
18	Repairs to Bibī Bandagi's Mosque	500 D G	300 a a	500 0 0	2.0
H	Repairs to Sola Khamb Mosque	22,420 0 0	1,500 0 0	7,377 13 5	Work done by the P.W.D.
	Repairs to roof of Sola Khamb Mosque	1,950 0 0	964 14 0	1,723 14 7	44
A <u>sh</u> tür (Bidar)	Repairs to Baihmani tombs	500 0 0	500 O O	500 0 0	Work done by the De- partment
	Repairs to roads leading to Bailmani tombs	500 B 0	500 11 11	500 a o	**
# P	Repairs to the Dargah of Ḥazrat Khalilullah	2,000 0 C	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2.6
Kara <u>ch</u> ūr (Gulbarga District)	Repairs to Karachür Mosque	1,100 0 0	100 0 0	1,100 0 0	Work done by the P.W.D.
Parenda (Osmānabād District)	Repairs and construction of steps to Malik Maidan Bastion	173 0 0	173 0 0	173 0 0.	n
	TOTAL	n n % m	25.837 14 0		
	MAINTENANCE				
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	A m on n t spent by the Depart- ment
	Carried over		1,500 0 0		

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APPENDIX J—contd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1345 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Anwäh (Aurangabäd District)	Brought forward Maintenance of Anwah Temple	E20 0 0	1,500 0 0		A m o u n t spent by the Depart- ment
Ghatotku <u>ch</u> (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	7.8
Aurangabād	Establishment of the Aurangahād caves	432 0 0	432 0 0	432 0 0	o
**	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	1,000 0 0	1.000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.,
Daulatabād (Aurangabād	Establishment of Daula- tabad Fort	1,540 0 0	1.540 0 0	1,540 0 0	71
District)	Maintenance of the Fort	2,000 0 0	2,000 D (z,000 α 0	9.9
Ellora (Aurangabād	Establishment of the Caves	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	38
District)	Maintenance of the caves	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.,
Bidar	Establishment of Archæo- logical Buildings	1,572 0 0	t.572 o	1,572 0 0	4.
40	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	1.560 0 0	1,5(4) (7 (1,560 0 0)
Udgîr (Bidar District)	Establishment of Udgfr Fort	840 0 1	840 0	840 0 6	
Di <u>ch</u> pallî (Nızamabād District)	Establishment of Dich- palli Temple	144 0 4	r 144 0	144 0 (**
Gulharga	Establishment of Haft Gumbad	144 0	144 0	0 144 0 0	
	Establishment of Gul- barga Fort	144 0	144 0	e 144 D (
be .	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	500 0	500 0	e 500 0 0	***
Nalgonda	Establishment of Bhongir Fort	144 0	C 144 0	G T44 O	,,
	Carried over	****	14,952 0	o	

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APPENDIX J—contd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1345 F.		
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
	Brought forward	****	14,952 0 0			
Nănded	Establishment of Qan- dhar For:	288 0 0	288 0 0	288 0 0	A mount spent by the De- partment	
**	Maintenance of Qandhār Fort	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	**	
Osuvānabād	Maintenance of Archæo- logical Buildings	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	19	
**	Establishment of Pānī Maḥall, Naldurg Fort	144 13 13	144 0 0	144 0 0	**	
**	Establishment of Parenda Fort	144 0 0	141 0 0	744 0 0	2.5	
Warangal	Establishment of Waran- gal Fort	576 0 0	576 0 0	576 0 0	8.8	
21	Maintenance of Warangal Fort	300 0 0	300 n o	300 0 0	**	
- 31	Establishment of Thou- sand Pillar Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0		
22	Maintenance of Thousand Pillar Temple	200 0 0	200 (1 0	200 0 0	4.6	
v	Establishment of Rämap- pa Temple, Pälampet	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	**	
	TOTAL	****	18,392 0 0			
	ORIGINAL WORKS		#1.025 6 3			
	Special Repairs	-5.1	25,837 14 0			
	GRAND TOTAL	B,G.	65,255 4 3 55,933 I 4			

APPENDIX K

List of Books acquired for the library of the Director of Archæology, Hyderabad, during the year 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
2427	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the year 1934, Kern Institute, Leyden	Presented by the publishers
	LISTS AND CATALOGUES	
2428	A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts (1925-26 to 1927-28) for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. VI, Part I	Presented by the Government o India
2429	List of Archæological photo negatives of Burma, stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle (corrected up to 31st March, 1936)	Do.
2430	Presidency and Coorg, stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle (corrected up to 31st March, 1935)	Do.
	ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES	
2431	The Encyclopædia of Islam, Nos. 53-54	Purchased
2432	, Supplement No. 2	Do.
	Journals and Periodicals	
2433	The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, October, 1935 and January, April and July, 1936	Do.
2434	The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, Vol. LXXXIII. Nos. 4324-38	Do.
2435	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I, No. z (Science)	Do.
2436		Do.
2437	, Year Book of the Society, Vol. I, 1935	Do.
2438	The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXI, parts 3-4, and Vol. XXII, parts 1-2	Presented by the
2439	; Index to Vol. XXI	Do.
2,440	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. IX.	Do.
2441	Part 4 Journal of the Department of Letters, Vol. XXVIII	Do.
2442	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXV, Nos. 1-3. and Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-4	Do.
2443	The Quarterly Journal of the Kannada Literary Academy (Karnataka Sahitya Parishat), Vol. XX, Nos. 3-4, and Vol. XXI, Nos. 1-2	Do.

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Appendix K—contd.

	APPENDIX K—conta.	
Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2444	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. VIII, Parts 1-3	Presented by the publishers
² 445	Bulletin de L'Ecole Française D'Extreme-Orient, Tome XXXIV, Fascs, I-2 and Tome XXXV, Fasc, I	Do.
2446	The Mahabodhi, Journal of the Maha Bodhi Society, Vol. 43, No. 12, and Vol. 44, Nos. 1-11	Do.
2447	Antiquity, a quarterly review of Archæology, Vol. IX, No. 36 and Vol. X, Nos. 37-40	Pitrchased
2448	D'jawa; Tijdschrift van Het Java Instituut, 15e Jaargang, No. 6, and 16e Jaargang, Nos. 1-3	Presented by the publishers
2449	The National Geographic Magazine, Vol. LXVII, Nos. 5-6, Vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1-6, Vol. LXIX, Nos. 1-6, and Vol. LXX, Nos. 1-6	Purchased
2450	Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Parts LXI-LXII	Presented by the publishers
2451	The Dacca University Studies, Vol. I. No. 1	Do.
2452	Man in India-Vol. XVI, No. 1	Do.
2453	Mulki Industries, a monthly magazine devoted to Indigenous Industries—Vol. II, No. 5	Do.
2454	The Poona Orientalist, a quarterly journal devoted to Oriental Studies, Vol. I, No. I	Do.
2455	Indian Culture, Vol. II, No. 4, and Vol. III, No. 2	Purchased
2456		Do.
	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
2457	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1929-30	Presented by the Government of India
2458	Annual Report of the Archeological Survey of Mysore for the year 1932	Presented by the Mysore State
2459	Report on the Administration of the Archæological Department and Sumer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur, for the year ending 30th September, 1935 (Vol. IX)	Presented by the Jodhpur State
2460	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1110 M.E. (1934-35 A.D.)	Presented by the Cochin Durbar
	Monographs	
2461	Blom, F.—Commerce, Trade and Monetary Units of the Maya. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3326)	Presented by the Government of India
2462	Bushnell, D. J.—The Manahoac Tribes in Virginia, 1608. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3337)	Do,

Serial No.	Title	Remarks	
2463	Collins, H. B.—Archæology of the Bering Sea Region. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication No. 3280)	Presented by publishers	the
2464	Coomaraswamy, A. K.—Angel and Titan: An Essay in Vedic Ontology	Do.	
2465	Esselen, G. J.—Before Papyrus Beyond Rayan. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication No. 3312)	Do.	
2466	Hambley, W. D.—Culture Areas of Nigeria, Anthropological Series; Field Museum of Natural History (Publication 346, Vol. XXI, No. 3)	Do.	
2467	Husain, M. A.—A record of all the Quranic and non-historical Epigraphia on the Protected Monuments in the Delhi Province. Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 47	Do.	
2468	Krieger, H. W.—Indian Cultures of North-eastern South America. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3825)	Do.	
2469	Law, B. C.—Saraswati in Indian Literature. Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 50	Presented by Government India	the of
2470	Roberts, F. H. H.—A Folsom Complex; Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Lindenmeir Site in Northern Colorado. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3333)	Presented by publishers	the
2471	Report on the Second Season's Investigations at the Lindenmeir Site in Northern Colorado	Do.	
2472	Rose, A. C.—Via Appia in the Days when all Roads led to Rome. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3323)	Do.	
2473	Speiser, E. A.—The Historical Significance of Tepe Gawra. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3278)	Do.	
2474	Stirling, M. W.—Smithsonian Archæological Projects conducted under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933-34. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3324)	Do.	
2475	Strong, W. M.—An introduction to Nebraska Archæology. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3303)	Do.	
2476	Walker, W. M.—A Caddo Burial Site at Natchitoches, Louisiana. From the Smithsonian Report (Publication 3345)	Do.	
	ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
2477	Chanda, R.—Medieval Indian Sculpture in the British Museum, with an Introduction by R. L. Hobson	Purchased	
2478	Moore, J. H.—Savage Survivals (Thinker's Library)	Do.	
2479	Mullikin, M. A. and Hotchkis, A. M.—Buddhist Sculptures at the Yun Kang Caves	Do.	
2480	Naidu, V. N.—Tandava Laksanam	Do.	

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2481	Petrie, M. F.—Egyptian Decorative Art	Purchased
2482	Wickwar, J. W.—Witchcraft and the Black Art	Do.
	Museum	
2483	Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1934	Presented by the Rajputana Museum
2484	Annual Report on the working of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, for the year ending 31st March, 1935	Presented by the Muttra Museum
2485	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for the year 1934-35	Presented by the Rajkot Museum
2486	The Museum Journal, Vol. 35, Nos. 4-5	Presented by the publishers
	EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS	pustances
2487	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, Part 7 and Vol. XXII, Parts 3-6	Presented by the Government of India
	NUMISMATICS	
2488	Catalogue of the Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay: the Sultans of Gujrat, by C. R. Singhal and G. V. Acharaya	Do.
	ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY	
2489	Haddon, A. C.—History of Archæology	Purchased
2490	Keith, Sir A Ethnos or the Problem of Race	Do.
2491	Leakey, L. S. B. and Hopkins, Sir F. G.—Adam's Ancestors, an up to date outline of what is known about the origin of Man	Do.
2492	Licht, H.—Sexual Life in Ancient Greece	Do.
2493	Malinowski, B.—The Sexual Life of Savages in North Western Melanesia	Do.
2494	Seltzer, C. C.—The Racial characteristics of Syrians and Armenians. (Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harward University, Vol. XIII, No. 3)	Presented by the publishers
2495	Tylor, Sir E. B.—Anthropology	Purchased
	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS	
2496	Antaki, Fathulla-India as I saw it	Do.
2497	Dunbar, Sir F.—History of India from the Earliest Times to the Present Day	Do.
2498	Gibbon, E.—Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire	Do.
2499	Glotz, G.—The Aegian Civilization	Do.
2500	Khan, Dr. Y. H.—Nizām-ul-Mulk, Āsaf Jāh I	Do.

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2501	Petrie, W. M. F.—The Revolutions of Civilization	Purchased
2502	Sykes, Sir P.—A History of Exploration from the Earliest Times to the Present Day	Do.
2503	همايون نامه مضنفه جوهر آفتاب چي	Do.
2504	تاریخ ظفر نامه تیموری از عبد الخالق	Do.
2505	منْتُوى سراج (اورنگ ابادى)	Do.
2506	قاریخ نادری	Do.
2507	ثرک تیموری	Do.
2508	Guide and Plans A Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities	Do.
	ICONOGRAPHY AND RELIGION	
2500	De Visser, M. W.—Ancient Buddhism in Japan	Do.
2510	Strauss, C. T.—The Buddha and His Doctrine	Do.
2511	D'Erlanger, Baron Rodolph—La Mosique Arabe (Tome Denxieme) Al-Farbi (250H-872 T.C.)	Presented by the publishers
2512	Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1935	Do.
2513	Proceedings and Transactions of the Seventh All India Oriental Conference, Baroda, (December, 1933)	Do.
2514	Von Jarl Charpentier—Die Suparnasage untersnchnugen Zur altindischen Literatur-und sagenges-chichte-Arbeten Utgifna med understod of Vilhelm Ekmans Universitets fond, Uppsala 26	Do.
2515		Du.
2516	;—Pacceka buddhageschichten Studien Zur Indischen Erzahlungsliteratur I, Üppsala Universites 1908	Do.
2517		Do.
2518	Von, K. Ronnou—Trita Aptya eine Vedische Gottheit 1, inangur aldissertation. Uppsala Universitets Arsskrift, 1927	Do.
	MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS	
2519	Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1934-35	Presented by the Varendra Research Society

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
2520	Report on the Administration of the Jails of H,E,H, the Nizam's Government for the years 1340 F. (1930-31), 1342 F. (1932-33) and 1343 F. (1933-34)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Govern- ment
2521	Report on the Progress of the Hyderabad City Improvement Board for the year 1342 (1932-33)	Do.
2522	Trade Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1343 F. (1933-34 A.D.)	D_0
2523	Administration Report of the Customs Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1344 F. (ending 6th October, 1935 A.D.)	Do.
2524	كيفيت نظم و نسق جامعة عنمانية يابنه سنة ١٣٠٢ ف	Do.
2525	Report on the Development of Sugar-cane Cultivation in the Nizamsagar Canal. By R. B. T. S. Venkataraman, (Bulletin No. 9 of the Agricultural Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government)	Do.
2526	Annual Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the years 1342 and 1343 F.	Do.
2527	Administration Report of the Lunatic Asylum of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the years 1340-43 F.	Do.
2528	Report on the Administration of the Department of Statistics for the year 1343 F.	Do.
2529	Agricultural, Industrial and Trade Statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1343 F.	Do.
2530	Administration Report of the Medical and Sanitation Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.D.)	Do.
2531	Report on the Administration of Hyderabad District Police for the year 1344 F.	Do.
2532	Report on the Administration of District Water Works Department for the years 1340-42 F.	Do.
2533	Report on the Hyderabad City Drainage Works for 1343 F	Do.
2534	Report on the Administration of the Abkari Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1344 F.	Do.
2535	Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1343-44 F.	Do.
2536	Administration Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces for the year 1342-43 F.	Do.
2537	Administration Report of the Hyderabad City Police for the year 1344 F.	Do,



APPENDIX L.

List of Photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaelogy, Hyderabad, during the year 1345 F. (1935-36) A.C.

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1492	Maski (Raichür District)	General view of the gateway, Maski town	84°×61
1493		Another view	**
1494	,,	View of the Maski River	
1495		Another view	**
1496	0.0	View of the Asokan Edict Cave, before restoration	27
1497	.,	Another view	
1498	14	Interior of the Asokan Edict Cave	12
1499		Another view	
1500		General view of Manappa's Temple on the Maski hill	**
1501	.,	A sculpture in Mānappa's Temple	6]*×4]
1502		Another sculpture	**
1503		Another sculpture	22
1504	i.	General view of a cave on the hill near Sultan Muḥammad's field	84"×64
1505	n	Distant view of the excavation near the foot of the hill	1 16
1506		View showing excavation in progress	1.6
1507	**	An excavation pit	
1508		Another pit	28
1509	ing.	Another pit	
1510	**	Snapshot showing the method of sifting	**
1511	71	Another view	14
1512	**	Another view	**
1513	22	Fortifications on the hill near the Asokan Edict	**
1514	22	View of the Maski hill from the road	7.0
1515	**	View from another point	11
1516	**	From another point ,	12
1517	**	From another point	4.6
1518	10	View of the Maski village from Manappa's Temple	11:

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APPENDIX L—conid.

Serial No.	Locality		Description			Size
1519	Maski (Raichūr Distri	ict)	View of the Maski village		-0	8½"×6½"
1520	0		Another view	th or		-21
1521	7.		Avenues at Maski			**
1522	,,		Another view	**	7 -	2.0
1523	4.4		Another view	11		ř.
1524	.,		A snapshot of the village folk at Mas	ki	7 7	6½"×4½"
1525	21	7 7	General view of the hillock, Sulia De	bba	**	8½"×6½"
1520	as a	1.0	Another view	* *	N .A	5.7
1527			Sculpture found during excavation	at Sulia De	bba	441
1528	**	* *	Stone beads from Maski Excavation		2 2	6½"×4½"
1529			Another set	***	6.4	44
1530	18		Stone implements	* *	4.4	FF
1531	**		Another set	4+	4.6	24
1532			Beads	45		4.7
1533	14	4.5	Sculpture of Rider on Horse			61
1534	**		A stone scal	**		1.0
1535	Heli Kathnati (Maski)	ят	View of the excavation at Hell Kath	ınatī	# 6	S½*×6½*
1536	Benkal Forest (Raichūr Distri		View of the rock entrance to the gr Benkal Forest	oup of dola	nens,	**
1537	14		View of dolmens at Benkal			
1538	42		Another view	**	7 -	,,
1539	19		Another view	**	* *	i.
1540	k.		General view of the Benkal Tank			**
1541	***	3.7	Rock painting, Benkal forest	**		**
1542			in the ceiling of a cave	e, Benkai fo	rest	11
1543	,,	n F	Another view			**
1544		* *	A snapshot of the party at work, co of the paintings	pying the or	itline	11
1545	4.6	ψ N	Another view	**	+ 1	1.0
1546	**		Another Rock painting, Benkal For	est	**	*

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APPENDIX L—contd.

1547 Benkal Forest (Raichūr District) 1548 View of the Parum-shaped boulder on the top of the hill: Benkal 1549 Kanakgiri (Raichūr District) 1550 Another view Another view Painting on the ceiling of Kanakgiri Temple (Saichūr District) Another view Another painting A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri 1551 Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Another view of the temple at Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of the temple No. 1: Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view of temple No. 3: Gabbūr Fortifications on hill: Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another v		T	AFFENDIA L-COMM.	
(Raichūr District) 1548 (Raichūr District)	Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
hill: Benkal General view of Kanakgiri Temple Another view Another view Another painting A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri Another sculpture Another view of the temple at Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mult: Gabbūr Fortifications on hill: Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Fortifications on hill: Matbal Another view	1547		of the painting	8}*×6]*
Another view Another view Another view Painting on the ceiling of Kanakgiri Temple Another painting Asculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Apanel representing a group of children with a mandi (Raichūr District) Another view General view of the temple at Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District)	1548	44 44	View of the Drum-shaped boulder on the top of the hill: Benkal	77.
Another view 1551 Another view Painting on the ceiling of Kanakgūri Temple Another painting Asculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgūri Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture A panel representing a group of children with a mandi (Raichūr District) Another view General view of the temple at Hira Jantikal Another view General view of temple No. 1: Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple: Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt: Gabbūr Fortifications on hill: Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view Fortifications on hill: Matbal	1549		General view of Kanakgiri Temple	9.0
Painting on the ceiling of Kanakgiri Temple Another painting A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Apanel representing a group of children with a nandi (Raichūr District) Another view General view of the temple at Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1: Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple: Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2: Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt: Gabbūr Fortifications on hill: Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Fortifications on hill: Matbal	1550	72	Another view	1/
Another painting A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture A panel representing a group of children with a mandi (Raichūr District) Another view General view of the temple at Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view Fortifications on hill : Matbal	1551	H 91	Another view	asy
A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri Another sculpture Another sculpture Another sculpture Apanel representing a group of children with a nandi (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr (Saichūr View of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view Another view Another view Another view Another view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr	1553	21	Painting on the ceiling of Kanakgiri Temple	61°×41°
Kanakgiri Another sculpture Another sculpture Apanel representing a group of children with a nandi (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Mathal General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Mathal (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Mathal (Raichūr District) Another view	1553	11 40	Another painting	26 H
Another sculpture A panel representing a group of children with a mandl Lists Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) Lists Gabbūr (Raichūr District) Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr Strict) Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Matbal (Raichūr District) Moden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view	1554	, ar	A sculpture representing one of the Rajas of Kanakgiri	.,
A panel representing a group of children with a nandi 1558 Hira Jantikal (Raichūr District) 1559 Another view 1560 Gabbūr (Raichūr District) 1561 Another view 1562 General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr 1563 General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr 1564 General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr 1565 Another view 1566 General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr 1567 Another view 1568 Matbal (Raichūr District) 1568 Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view 1569 Another view 1560 Another view 1560 General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr 1568 Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view	1555	94 4 4	Another sculpture	# (P
Hîra Jantikal (Raichûr District) General view of the temple at Hīra Jantikal Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbûr (Raichûr District) Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbûr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbûr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbûr Another view Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbûr Another view General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbûr Mathal (Raichûr District) Mooden carved door of a Matt : Gabbûr Fortifications on hill : Mathal Another view	1556	10 10	Another sculpture	**
(Raichūr District) 1550 Gabbūr (Raichūr District) General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr Strict Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Matbal (Raichūr District) Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view	1557	**	A panel representing a group of children with a nandi	-619
General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr Str × 6 1561 Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view Fortifications on hill : Matbal	1558		General view of the temple at Him Jantikal	21
(Raichūr District) 1561 Another view General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view	1559		Another view	46 1
General view of gateway and temple: Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2: Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2: Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt: Gabbūr Fortifications on hill: Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view Another view	1560		General view of temple No. 1 : Gabbūr	$8\frac{1}{4}"\times 6\frac{1}{4}"$
General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view	1561	PE	Another view	- 0
General view of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal (Raichūr District) Another view Another view	1562	11 11	General view of gateway and temple : Gabbūr	
Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr Another view General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Kaichūr District Another view	1563	ar ha	General view of temple No. 2: Gabbūr	
1565 Another view 1566 General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr 1567 Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr 1568 Matbal (Raichūr District) Fortifications on hill : Matbal 1569 Another view	1564	44 14	Shrine door of temple No. 2 : Gabbūr	
1566 General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Wooden carved door of a Mutt : Gabbūr Fortifications on hill : Matbal Another view	1565	367 -4	Another view	
1567 Wooden carved door of a Mutt: Gabbūr 1568 Matbal (Raichūr District) Fortifications on hill: Matbal	1566	HT 114	General view of temples Nos. 1 and 2 : Gabbūr	
1568 Matbal (Raichūr District) Fortifications on hill : Matbal	1567	40	Wooden carved door of a Mutt: Gabbūr	
1560 Another view	1568		Fortifications on hill: Matbal	
The second of th	1569	**	Another view	
1570 Mudgal (Raichūr District) Mudgal Fort : Gateway No. r	1570		Mudgal Fort : Gateway No. r	
1571 ,, No. 2	1571	22 44	No. 2	
1572 No. 3	1572	** **	, No. 3	
1573 No. 4	1573	A. 4.+	No. 4	

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APPENDIX L—contd.

- LI + BANKA LA - VOREIR.						
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size			
1574	Mudgal (Raichür District)	General view of Mudgal Fort	84"×64"			
1575		The Bāla Ḥisār : Mudgal Fort	<u>.</u>			
1576	40 - 1	Fortifications : Mudgal Fort	8.1			
1577		View of a cistern : Mudgal Fort	2.5			
1578	Goberkalür (Raichür District)	General view of Goberkalür Hill	*1			
1579	44.	Another view	- 11			
1580	Anagondi (Rai <u>ch</u> ūr District)	General view of Unchappa Temple : Anagondi	*1.			
1581	.,	Another view	8.4			
1582	n 19	Painting on ceiling	710			
1583	,	Painting on ceiling	**			
1584	11 - 1	Another painting	**			
1585	**	Another painting	6基"×4基"			
1586-87	11 2 7	Sculpture in the temple	7.5			
1588	多 世	View of a temple in the river Krishna at Anagondi	8½"×6½"			
1589	Anagondî (Raichür District)	View of the aqueduct : Anagondi	44			
1590	16	View of the anicut : Anagondi	1.5			
1591	98	Another view				
1592	2.4 × 4 ×	A gateway of Anagondi town	ii ii			
1593	98 0.0	A ruined temple : Anagondi				
1594	4 E (# 14)	A pleasure house of the Rajas of Anagondi	**			
1595	11	Carved doorway of Ganapati Deva's temple: Ana- gondi	6½"×4½"			
1596	Pumpasarvar (Anagondi)	Sculpture in temple at Pampisvar (Anagondi)	83			
1597		Another sculpture	.11			
1598	Mahbubnagar	View of the avenues on Hyderabad Mahbubnagar Road	8]*×6]*			
1599	**	Another view	73			
1600	Aurangabād caves	General view of Cave I, Aurangabad, from N.E	13			
1601		Another view	16			

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Appendix L—conid.

Serial No.	Locality		Description	Size
1602	Aurangabād ca	ves	Detail of doorway : Cave I	8"1×61"
1603	12	0.1	Detail of window: Cave I	**
1604			Interior showing unfinished excavation	75
1605		1.0	Detail of a pillar : Cave 1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	10
IOOD	-41	P 1	Another pillar	24
1607	**	r 1	View of another pillar with decorative bands	**
1608	**	6.0	General view of Cave II	2.2
1609	11		View of front pillars	
1610	**		Dwarapāla to the left of the shrine	71
1611	**		View of sculpture on the left wall of the Hall: Cave II	
1612	de.	7.2	View of side walls showing the three attitudes of the Buddha: Cave II	74
1613	18	4.1	Another view	**
1614	**		View of the façade: Cave II	10
1615	3.0		Interior, detail of pillar : Cave II	3+
1616	2.4	2 46	General view of the first group of the caves from the Bridge	
1617	3.5	6 6	Front view of Cave VI	3+
1618	**	A 4.	General view of Cave VII	**
1619	**	6 1	View of the female statues in corner : Cave VII	**
1620	* 2		View showing different styles of head-gears of the votaries: Cave IX	**
1621	1.6		General view of Cave IX	9.8
1622	4.8	2.5	A view of the Nirvana Buddha: Cave IX ,,	49
1623	**	4.1	Two female figures of the inner gallery: Cave IX	6½°×4½°
1624	4.6		Four female figures of the inner hall : Cave IX	34
1625	Ghatotkut <u>ch</u> (Aurangabād District)		General view of Cave 1 : Ghatotkutch	**
1626	**		Interior : Cave I	**
1627		2.7	Doorway : Cave I , ,	,,
1628	11		Another view of the same	**
1629	re		Inscription on pillar	**

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APPENDIX L-concld.

Serial No.	Locality		Description				Size	
1630	Ghatotkutch (Aurangabād District)		General view of Cave	e I: Ghato	otkutch	7 0	6½"×4½"	
1631	Vaishagarh (Aurangabād District)	F =	General view of gatewa	y : Vai <u>sh</u> ag	arh Fort	вт	**	
1632	6.0	1-10-	Fort Mosque	h 4	44	-3		
1633	Asāi (Aurangab District)	34	Battlefield, Asái	* *		7	**	
1634			Another view	* *	at 16	die be	24	
1635	Kannad (Aurangabād District)		View of the Kannad ca	ve, before c	learance	₩ W	a &	

APPENDIX M

List of painting prepared by Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad, Artist-Curator, Ajanta Caves,
during the year 1345 F. (1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Subject	Locality	Size	Remarks
1	Stupa worship, Cave IX (out- line, Part I)	Ajanta	3'×6'	Prepared for the De- partment
2	Do. Do. (Part II)		3'×7'	Day.
3	Do. Do. (Part III)	**	11	Do.
4	Simbala Jātaka, Cave XVII, (Painting, Part II)	* 1	8' 10" × 16' 0"	Do.
5	Kneeling Monk, Cave VI, (Painting, in three parts)	**	I' 6" X 2' 0"	Do.
6	A seated female devotee, Cave I (Painting in three parts)	91	3' × 2'	Do.
7	Temptation of the Buddha. Cave VI (Tracing)		8'×10'	Do.

APPENDIX N

List of paintings prepared by Mr. Mohammad Jalaluddin, Artist, Ellora Caves, during the year 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.C.)

erial No.		Localit							
-1	Apsarases, Cave XXX	I, Indrasabl	a (with tracing)	Ellora				
2	A pair of devotees, Ca	we XXXI. I	ndrasabha (wit	h tracing)	44				
3	An outline of the Siva tracing)	An outline of the Siva Dance, Cave XVI, the Kailasa (with tracing)							
4	An outline of the Siva descending from the	Dance with heavens, Ca	the group of the XVI, the K	he deities ailasa	-11				
5	Apsarases, (Cave XVI, tl	he Kailasa (wit	h tracing)					
6	Siva Dance (Sculpture and white)	e), Cave XV	I, the Kuilasa	(in black	**				
7	Apsarases, Aurangabā	d Caves (pai	nting and traci	og)	Aurangabād				
8	Geometrical Design	do.	đọ.		**				
9	A couple of geese	do.	do.						
IO	A pair of dwarfs	do.	do.		4.0				

APPENDIX O

Note on the working of the Hyderabad Museum for 1345 Fash (1935-36 A.C.)

By K. M. Ahmad, M.A., LL.B.

During the year under report the Curator was deputed to attend the All India Oriental Conference held at Mysore. He was afterwards deputed to attend the International Congress of Numismatists and the Centenary of the Royal Numismatic Society held at London and also the International Congress of Pre-Historic and Proto-Historic Sciences held at Oslo (Norway). At London he read a paper on "Rare Mints of the Deccan" and at Oslo another paper on the Excavations of Pre-historic Sites at Maski and Survey of the Pre-historic sites in the Raichür District. A summary of these papers is included in this report. The Director of Archæology had very kindly moved the Government that the Curator should be allowed to avail himself of this opportunity to visit some important Museums on the continent. Consequently, he visited several Museums in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France. At Copenhagen he was presented with fourteen Pre-historic implements belonging to (Kitten-Maiden period) about 5000 B.C. These implements have been deposited in the Museum. During the absence of the Curator Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., officiated in his place.

Survey of Pre-historic Sites in the Ranchar District and Encavation at Maski.—In the early part of December, 1035, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., the Director of Archæology, started a thorough survey of the Pre-historic sites in the Raichar District. He had very kindly taken the Curator with him in this tour. Maski, which already boasted of an Asokan Edict, was selected as a place for conducting excavations. Simultaneously, a survey was made and many Pre-historic sites were discovered. The total number of these sites is now twenty-four:—

			the later to the l
1	Agoli	13	Kerehal
2	Alisindi hill	14	Kotegal
3	Anandgal	15	Lingsgur
4	Anchesoor	16	Machnur
5	Benkal	17	Matbal
6	Billamrayangudda	18	Maski
7	Chik Hesur	19	Mudgal
8	Caudur	20	Patkanduddi
9	Gorebal	21	Rodalkunda
10	Halapur	22	Sirwar
11	Honhalli	23	Watgal
12	Kurkundi	24	Yergunti

At Maski the excavations yielded extremely good results. Stone implements, flakes of chert and chalcedoni, crystal, onyx and quartz were discovered in vast quantities. Terra-cotta figures showing high skill were also found. In passing the earth through the sieves of various grades innumerable beads of agate, carnelian, amethyst, chank, lapis lazuli, crystal, onyx and garnets were gathered. Stone implements of various sizes were picked up from several places in great abundance.

Exhibitions and Visits.—An exhibition of all the above-mentioned articles was held in the Museum. It excited great interest and was visited by His Excellency the Prime Minister and by all the Hon'ble members of the Cabinet. It was about this time that Mr. S. F. Markham, a member of the British Parliament, and Mr. Hargreaves, the ex-Director-General of Archæology in India, paid a visit to the Hyderabad Museum on behalf of the Empire Museums Association of London. They were very much impressed by the interpretation and explanation of exhibits offered by the Director of Archæology and paid a high tribute to the way and manner in which exhibits have been arranged and displayed in the Museum by the Department and considered that although it is a small institution yet very well organised. The members of Peace and Goodwill of the Union Government of South Africa also visited the Museum and paid a high tribute to the exhibits and the arrangement.

Nawab Ghalib Jung's Collection.—Through the kind interest of Mr. R. M. Crofton, the Revenue Secretary, some very interesting pieces of furniture and household property of the late Nawab Ghalib Jung have been lent to the Hyderabad Museum. Among these a sword set with precious stones which was presented to the Nawab by the late Highness deserves a special mention. A list of these articles is included in appendix (pp. 65-66).

Sculptures and the erection of a Mandap.—It was proposed by the Director of Archaeology that the artistic ceiling slabs unearthed during the Warangal excavation and subsequently deposited in the Hyderabad Museum should be set up in their original form. This proposal was approved of by the Museum Committee and to carry it out four circular capitals of pillars and one central piece of the ceiling were brought from Warangal fort to the Museum. In addition to these two extremely artistic stone pillars, lying uncared for on the Hyderabad Nalgonda road near Kattangur (57 miles from Hyderabad), were also removed to the Hyderabad Museum. The carving on one of these pillars illustrates stories from the Rāmāyan.

Mr. D. B. Trevor, the Chief Commercial Manager of H.E.H. the Nizam's Railway, has kindly presented to the Museum a male figure with moustaches. He had found it at Zintara in the Khyber Pass.

Paintings and Picture Gallery.—Among the paintings acquired during the year under report two miniatures are of great importance. One of them (No. 6051) is a typical Mughal portrait by Anup Chitar representing Khān Khāna. The other (No. 6055) represents phallic worship. It has been painted by Kiran of Akbar's Court. This painting shows an extremely interesting combination of the Mughal and Rajput styles.

The scheme for the construction of the Picture Gallery has not materialised as yet. The amount sanctioned has been transferred to the Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D. Branch. It is hoped that the Public Works Department will expedite the work. In the meantime the exhibits for this section are being collected. For the purposes of comparative study some good modern paintings of Indian and European Schools have been added to the section.

Numismatics.—The total number of coins acquired during the year under report is 2,199, of which 14 are gold, 560 silver and 1,625 copper. Of the silver coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

Manuscripts.—Ten manuscripts were acquired during the year under report. One of them is a copy of the Laila and Majnun, containing eight paintings in the Persian style of a good type. Another MS. narrates the story of the Punjabi lovers called Hira and Ranjha. According to the colophon this book was completed by Sarodhara, son of Tuljaram of Sialkot, on the 7th Dhu Qū'dha 1108 A.H. (14th September, 1755 A.D.) during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Ahmad Shāh. It contains twelve illustrations in North Indian style of a mediocre type.

Two copies of the Holy Qur'an deserve a special mention. One of them is inscribed in very good Nashb, the paper used is of a very high quality and is called 'Reshmi'. Every leaf of this copy has been illuminated with great taste and the last page bears Aurangaeb's seal. The other copy of the Qur'an is incomplete but it represents Kūfī script. A copy of the Bhagwatgita contains six illustrations.

Miscellaneous.—During the survey of the Raichar District twenty-two bronze images were discovered at Kadkal, a village about two miles from Lingsgur. They represent the Jaina Tirthan-karas and belong to about 7th or 8th century A.D. Along with these images were also discovered bricks measuring 16"×94"×3". The department is proposing to excavate this site in the near future.

An instrument which is worn by archers on the thumb at the time of shooting an arrow has been acquired for the Museum. It is of jade.

APPENDIX P

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1345 Fashi (1934-35 A.C.)

Serial No.	Descrip	tion			How acquired
1	Small arrow		1 1		Found while excavating at Ajanta
2	Big spear head	a s		12 W	Do.
3	Piece of a big iron bar	0.0		4.4	Do.
4	Pointed arrow-head	1 7	* *	1 6	Do.
5	Earthen bullet	H V		p · m	120.
(a	Two iron pieces	4 1	* *	* 5	Im
7	Small spear-head	4 =			Da.
8	Iron dish		2 10		Do.
9-10	Thin iron bar pieces	to a	1 B	p +	Dir.
11-32	Indian paintings	2.4	es D	* 4	Purchased
23	Lake Manas-Sarowar (Indian	painting)	4. 6	布格	Do.
24	Mother and Child	0.9	6 ÷	4 F	Do.
25	Kailasa ,,	100	4 #	n n	Des.
211	Bidri Huqqa				Do.
27	Katar with gold work	9 1	A B	0.9	Do.
28	Brass Lamp	- 5	E 0		Do.
20-30	Brass Gomukha Abhisheka pë	itras		2 2	IXo.
31	Brass Katorn	+ -	M AS	+ +	Do.
32	Scissors with Bidri work in go	old	4 4	B 25.	Do.
33-34	Katārs with gold work	7 10	9.4	5 w	Do.
35-36	Carved pillars			ý a	Removed from Katangur near Suryapeth
37-38	Plain pillars	a a		+ +	Do.
39	Ganesh			п е	Removed from an old temple at Pantangi
411	Female figure (door-keeper)		n +		Do.
41-42	Brass bowls	4 9		m er	Purchased
43-46	Circular stone capitals	19.4		10 · ģi	Removed from Warangal
47	Rectangular ceiling slab	* *	* •	s n	Do.
48-50	Sanads			16 (6)	Do.

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APPENDIX P-contd.

Serial No.	Descrip	tion			How acquired
51	China cup				Removed from Warangal
52	Mu <u>sh</u> aqāb ,.		* *		Do.
53	Zafar Nāma Timūri (Manuscri	pt)	1.0		Purchased
54-55	Indian Paintings				Do.
56	Brass Diplakshmi	819		**	Do.
57	Story of Hira and Rānja (Illus	strated !	MS.)	+0	Do.
58	Bidri Sailābchî				Do.
59	Bidri Āftāba		074	14	Do.
60	Gborî (China)	-74	44.	-1	Do.
6r	Enamelled Āftāba				Do.
62-63	Enamelled Plates		111	7.4	Do.
64-65	Jade fan handles			24	Do.
66	Jade ring for archery			4.41	Do.
67-68	Enamelled plates		11	4.6	Do.
69-70	Enamelled cups		4.4		Do.
71	Bidri tray with seven boxes				Do.
72	Spear			4.0	Do.
73	Spittoons (Panehrasi)		44		Do.
74-75	Brass Sailābchī and Āftāba	4.4			Do.
76-78	Brass Pûja Utensils				Do.
79	Image				Do.
80	Katār-like nut-cracker				Do.
81	Gurz with gold work on handle				Do.
82-83	Qur'an Sharifs (Manuscripts)				Do.
84	Qur'an Sharif, in two parts (M	anuscrip	oi)		Do.
85	Stone axe-head		112	i e	Presented by Mr. Ali- muddin
86	Broken stone axe-head		11		Do.
87	Painted Pottery piece				Do.
88	Male image in four pieces		**		Presented

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APPENDIX P-contd.

Serial No.	Description			How acquired
89-99	Stone bullets picked from Asai battlefie	ld		Presented by Mr. G. Yaz- dani, Director of Archæology
100	Danda with strap (Chinese)		* *	Purchased through the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur
101	Box containing fork, spoon, knife, cleaner and a small cup with silver tr		k, ear-	Do.
102	Red and white stone dish	**	**	Do.
103	Red and white stone cup	11		Do.
104	Kettle with cup	1.4		Do.
105	Prayer-wheel silver case		2 4	Do.
106	Harness with stirrups		1.4	Do.
107	Saddle with stirrups			Do.
108-11	Red wooden flower vase		11	Do.
112	Velvet brocade gown	- 24	* *	Do.
113-14	Square piece of brocade work	**		Do.
115	Blue Kamkhāb piece			Do.
110	Violet velvet piece with brocade panels			Do.
117	Carpet piece black brocade		- 0.	Do.
118	Dupatta of white cotton brocade			100.
119	Shawl, bluish and green	X.		Do.
120	Shawl of red design			Do.
121	Inscriptional tablet (Nagari) Yādava			Transferred
Г22	China Chori			Purchased
123	Chhura			Do.
124	A male figure with moustaches			Presented by D. B. Trevor
125	Corcopus Phœnicoptrus Chlorigastes			Purchased
126	Turtur Senegalensis Camba Yensis	100	TL.	Do.
127	Streptopelia	-		Do.
128	Neplopterus devancelli		100	Do.
120	Pterocles	22	20	Do.
130	Lobipluria	- 11		Do.

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APPENDIX P—contd.

Serial No.	Description	How acquired		
131	Colurita	u 1	ич	Purchased
132	Muscadivora	e F		Do.
133	Pterocles	÷ #:		Do.
134	Porzana		h 4	Do.
135	Pirdicula Asiatica Asiatica	**	70 4r	Do.
136	Turnix Suscitator	£	30 - Ali	Do.
137	Rusted pot with spout	F 6	* *	Taluqdar Sahib, Auranga- bad
138	Rusted plate		v •	Do.
139	Copy of the Simhala Jataka from Ajanta			Prepared for the Museum
140-152	Jaina Images (Tirthankaras)	16		Discovered at Kadkal, in the Raichür District
153	Inscribed pedestal of a Jaina image		B 7:	Det.
154-150	Jaina images (Tirthankaras) broken		H 10	Do.
160-161	Silver coated chairs with tiger bust	A at	**	Nawab Ghalib Jung's col- lection lent to the Museum by the Court of Wards Department
102	Silver sofa with circular back	* *	10 a.	Do.
163-164	Silver chair with tiger busts as arms			Do.
165	Silver sofa with circular back			Do.
166-169	Silver chairs, armless engraved		44	Do,
170	Silver round table			Do.
171	Silver three-seats chair		4.1	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{O}_{\tau}}$
172-173	Silver chairs , , , , ,			Do,
174	Silver four-seats chair	4.4	d E	Do,
175-176	Silver and gold chairs engraved			Do.
177-178	Rectangular silver sofas			Do,
179-180	Silver cots	1.4		Do.
181	Square wooden stool with silver work		* *	D_0 ,
182	Silver carriage, four-wheeled		* *	Do.
183-184	Embroidered carpets	0 V	6.4	Do.
т85	Enlarged photo of Nawab Ghalib Jung	+ 1		Do,

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APPENDIX P-contd.

Serial No.	Descrip	tion			How acquired
186	Marble throne with loose parts			4 8	Nawab Ghalib Jung's collection lent to the Museum by the Cour- of Wards Department
187	Oil painting of His Highness Khan, the late Nizam	Nawab	Mir Mahbub	Ali	Dō.
188	Engraved knife with jade hand	Lie-		5.0	Do.
184	Sword with handle studded wi	th precio	is stones	P 4	Do.
190	China plate	4.4	* 4		Do.
101-102	Silver stick with tiger-shaped	handle	* *		Do.
193-194	Wooden sofas, engraved	× e	+ +		Do.
195	Wooden table, engraved	1.1	и. и.		Do.
106-197	Rose-water sprinklers				Do.
198	Silver Āftāba				Do.
iqq	Laila and Majnan (Illustrated	MS.)			Purchased
300	Qur'ân Sharif (MS.)		0.00		Do.
201	Bhagwat Gita in Hindi (MS.)	.,			Do.
202-203	Palm leaf books (MSS.)				Do.
204	Colonel Meadows Taylor's Alm	iirah	14.4	2 8	Removed from the Collector's Office, Osmanabad
205	Do, Do, wood	den shelf			Do.
200	Wooden 'Ammâri	1.	* *		Nawab Ghalib Jung collection lent to th Museum by the Cour of Wards Department
207-234	Neolithic implements	+ +		* *	Presented
²35	Pick of flint	k 3	-44	* *	Presented by the Copen hagen Museum
230	Hatchet		-00		Do.
237	Seraper	* *			Do.
238	Axe with pointed butt				Do.
239	Axe with thin butt		100		Do.
240	Axe with thick butt				Der.
241	Chisel				Do.

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APPENDIX P—concld.

Serial No.		Desc	ription			How acquired
242	Battle-axe	**	144	# #	CII. Jás	Presented by the Copen bagen Museum
243-245	Daggers		1.4	Fel	a na	Do.
240	Saw	# K		B AS	a e	Do.
247-248	Arrow points	ж ф		b 4	想能	Dα,
249	Dal Lake :	Moden	o painting			Purchased
250	A Rajput		1.2	10	**	Do.
251	Motherhood		+ e		4.4	Do.
252	Meeting at the well		o			Do.
253	After the work		**			Do,
254	Study of Reflection :	(Still life) ,,	4.4		Do.
255	Hungarian Children	n fields	5.0		b a	Do.
256	'Selecting'		**		1/5.7	Do.
257	Horsemen in the Pu	szta		4 +		Do.
258	Mountain Lake near	Regusa				Do.
259	The Letter		11	2.4		Do.

APPENDIX Q

Note on the coins in the Cubinet of the Hyderabad Museum

During the year under report 2,199 coins were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these 14 are of gold, 563 of silver and the remaining 1,622 are of copper. Of the silver coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

The source and metal of the coins are shown in the following table :-

How acq	minut			Total.		
now acq	Gold	Silver	Copper			
As Treasure Trove	3 k		14	560	1,622	2,106
Presented	£ £	4 6	n #	3	1.0	3
	TOTAL		14	563	1,622	2,199

The districts where coins have been found with the number and metal of coins are shown below :-

	***				TOTAL			
	Distric	T.		Gold	Silver	Copper	10734	
Ādilabād	4.8				110		011	
Asafabād		= 6	* *	as in	n as	1,035	1,035	
Aurangabād		ė +	-81 -8-	4.4	50	1. s	50	
Baghat					a cel	312	312	
Bidat						83	83	
Julharga	* *	8.8			99	**	rje)	
Hyderabad		÷ k	**		1111	**	10	
Karlmnagar	- 44		4.	2	28	192	222	
Medak	4,4	- 4		ত ক	1.26		126	
Nänded		а м		**	14	49	14	
Nizamabād	* *	* *		2 18	54		54	
Rai <u>ch</u> ūr				12	63		75	
		TOTAL		I.4	5/10	1,622	2,196	

APPENDIX R

List of coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1345 Fasti
(1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins		ion	How acquired	Remarks
1	Æ	948	Mughal	U	First Taluqdar, Asafa- bad T.T.*	Letter No. 228, dated 15th Adhur, 1345 F.
2	A*	8	Hindu	2 2	First Taluqdar, Raichur T.T.*	
3	Æ	312	Bailmani	* 10	First Taluqdar, Baghāt T.T.	Letter No. 485, dated 23rd Adhur, 1345 F.
4	Æ	3	Baihmani	2.1	From Bidar	Letter No. nil, dated 26th Adhur, 1345 F.
5.	Ak	14	Chalni	+ ¥	Munsif, Nanded T.T.*	Letter No. 504, dated 7th Bailman, 1345 F.
6	.11	80	Bailmani		First Taluqdar, Bidar	Letter No. 82, dated 5th Isfandar, 1345 F.
7	Æ	87	Baikmani	٠.	First Taluqdar, Āsafahād T.T.*	Letter No. 1581, dated 16th Islandar, 1345 F.
8	Æ	192	Āşuf Jāhi	9.9	First Taluqdar, Karim- nagar T.T.*	Letter No. 674, dated 10th Urdi-Bibisht, 1345 F.
9	N	4	Hindu	4.4	First Taluqdar, Raichur T.T.*	Letter No. 3419, dated 13th Khurdad, 1345 F.
1()	.48	28	<u>Ch</u> alnī	- 0	First Taluqdar, Karim- hagar T.T.*	Letter No. 3478, dated 18th Khurdad, 1345 F.
ĭī	Æ	3	Mughal	D 16	Central Museum, Nagpur. Presented	Dated 22nd Khurdad, 1345 F.
12	A'	2	Hindu		First Tahuqdar, Karlını- nagar T.T.*	Letter No. 3567, dated 25th Khurdad, 1345 F.
13	Æ	126	Āṣaf Jāhi	1.00	Tabsildar, Andol	Letter No. 2788, dated 26th Khurdad, 1345 F.
Ią	Æ	54	Chalnī		First Taluqdar, Nizama- bād T.T.*	Letter No. 5153, dated 30th Khurdad, 1345 F.
15	R	99			First Taluqdar, Gulbarga	Letter No. 4463, dated and Amurdad, 1345 F.
16	A	14	Āṣaf Jāhi		Director, City Police, Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No. 5486, dated 20th Amurdad, 1345 F.
17	A	110	Mughal .	.	First Taluqdar, Ādilabād T.T.*	Letter No. 4171, dated 21st Shahriwar, 1345 F.
18	A	50	Mughal .		First Taluqdar, Auran- gabād T.T.*	Letter No. 449b, dated 24th Amurdad, 1345 F.

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APPENDIX R-concld.

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Descript	tion	How acquired	Remarks
19	.R	63	Purāna		First Taluqdar, Raichur T.T.*	Letter No. 4507, dated 13th Mihr, 1345 F.
20	Æ	2	> 4		Mint Master, H.E.H. the Nizam's Mint, Hydera- bad T.T.*	Letter No. 1919-1920, 28th Mihr, 1345 F.
ZI	.R	6	Mughal	* 4	First Taluqdar, Medak T.T.*	Letter No. 7176, dated 7th Ābān, 1345 F.

T.T.*=Treasure Trove

Gold	4 4	4 0	14
Silver		* 4	563
Copper	4.4	4 4	1,622
	TOTAL.	> 40	2,199

APPENDIX S

List of Books acquired for the Library of the Hyderahad Museum during the year 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
I	Annual report of the Archæological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the years 1341 and 1342 Fasli	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Govern- ment
	ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.	
2	Binyon, L.: Chinese Art	Purchased
3-4	Fergusson, J.; Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vols. I & II	Do.
5	Paine, T. Jr.: Japanese Screen Painting, Birds, Flowers and Animals from the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston	Do.
6	Hundred Masterpieces—Victoria and Albert Museum—Early Christian and Mediaval with introduction by Eric Maclagan	Do.
7	Hundred Masterpieces—Victoria and Albert Museum — Moham- madan and Oriental with introduction by Eric Maclagan	Do.
8	Ajanthya til Chitra Kala, Marathi Translation by Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., of 'Ajanta ki Naqqashi' (a lecture delivered in Urdu by Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E.)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Govern- ment
	EPIGRAPHY	
9	Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 12. The Kannada Inscription of Kopbal, edited by C. R. Krishnama Charlu	D0,
	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS	
10	Bendrey, V. S.; Tärikh-i-Ilähi	Purchased
II	Aiyar, K. V. S.: Historical Sketches of Ancient Deccan	Do.
12	Khan, M. F.; A History of Administrative Reform in Hydera- bad State	Do.
13	Khan, Yusuf Husain, D.Lit.; Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh I	Do.
14	Law, B. C.; Geography of Early Buddhism	Do.
15	Rao, N. J.: The Age of Mahabhārat	Do.
16	Saltore, B. A.; Dr.; Wild Tribes in Indian History	Do.
17	Yazdani, G., O.B.E.: Deccan ki Zamān-i-Maqabl Tarīkh kī Yadgārin (A talk broadcast from the Hyderabad Radio Station)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Govern- ment
18	Cambridge History of India, Vol. III	Purchased
	JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, REPORTS, ETC.	
	Journal of Hyderabad Geological Survey, Vol. II, Part 1	

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APPENDIX S—concld.

Serial No.			Title	Remarks
20	Records of the	e Indian Mu	seum, Vol. XXXVI, 1934 (Index	Presented by the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta
21-23	Do.	do.,	Vol. XXXVII, Parts 2, 3 &	4 Do.
24	Do.	do.,	Vol. XXXVII, 1935 (Index)	Do.
25	Do.	do.,	Vol. XXXVIII, Part 1	Do.
26	Report of the 1935	Zoological S	urvey of India for the years 193	2 to Do.
27	Memoirs of th	ne Indian Mu	useum, Vol. XI, No. 3	Do.
28			icational Department of His Ex ihen Pershad Bahadur's Estate	
29			cing of the United Provinces Pro- for the year ending March 1935	
30		of the Pring 34-35. Bom	ince of Wales Museum of West bay	ern Do.
31-34	Islamic Cultur	re, Vol. X, P	arts I to 4	Purchased
35	Gibson, S. ; St	amps of For	reign Countries, Part II	Do.

APPENDIX T

Statement of expenditure on	the Hyderabad	Museum de	uring the year	1345 F.	1035-36 A.C.	
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Salaries:—					Rs.	As.	p	Rs.	Se.	D
Curator (300-20-500)					4,800		0	45.0%	o kale	A .
Establishment					6,576		0			
Temporary Establishment		100			1.800		0			
				_		-		13,176	0	0
Contingencies :-								-31-10	.,	0
Fixed Contingencies					1,008	2	()			
Extra Contingencies:—										
Livery of peons					166	0	7			
Purchase of books		* *		101.00	42	9	4			
Furniture		**		8.4	500		0			
Electricity Water tax					88	II	1			
water tax	* *				27	0	0			
Purchase of exhibits				-		_	-	1,983	I	5
Preservation of exhibits		* *			1,262	3	4			
a coost rotate of California		* *	* *		477	5	4			
								1,739	8	8
			GRAND TOTAL			0.8	S.	16,898	10	1
						(B.	G.	14,484	8	8)

APPENDIX U

List of articles found during the excavations at Maski and the survey of Pre-historic Sites in the Raichar District

Serial No.	Descr	ription			Place		Site
1-20	Flakes		111	-1	Asokan Edict	,.	Site I
21-38	Pieces of painted potter	у			**		0.5
39	Lapis lazuli beads (16)	4.4		5.4	**	> 4-	**
40	Green Bangle pieces (35	;)			5.0		79
41	Red beads (55)				21		**
42	Crystal beads, etc. (16)	11		* *	**		14
43	Yellow beads (30)	N 6	10.0		1.6		i.
44	Red transparent beads	**			.,	-11	
45	Chank beads			* *	11		3+
46	Chank piece with a hole				.49		0.0
47	Bangle pieces, glass (50		***		74.		**
48	Chank bangle pieces (8)				8.6		15
40-04	Flakes				**	1.	**
65-86	Flakes				4.0		Site II
86A	Copper coin, Năgari leg	end			4.0	· v'v	14.
87	Bones				**		Site III
88-108	Flakes			÷.	-iz		11
100-203	Flakes	-7				16	Site IV
204-208	Pieces of pottery				17	a 'a	10
209	Beads (4)		**				9 0
210	Carnelian beads (14)			* 4	**	9 1	8.0
211	Conch beads (11)				**		93
212-213	Black pots	• •	a 4		p. q.		8.8
314	Broken reddish pot			a a	2.0		12
215	Broken lid		. 4		78		32
216-400	Flakes		4.0				Site V
401	Flakes	2-	-1		44	7.1	, is
402	Beads		**	61		2.6	13
402A	Chinese coin				14		**

74
APPENDIX U—contd.

Serial No.	Description	Description				Site
403-446	Flakes			Asokan Edic	t	Site VI
447	Perforated pottery piece			18.	de de	**
448	Pottery piece, tripod (broken)	- 6-5-	**	17		**
449	Do. do	1.1	* *	4 4		**
450	Spout, pottery piece	- 00		-11	1.4	.,
15I-477	Flakes	1.7	1 F	Maski		Well
478	Bottom of an earthen pot				1.1	***
479	Carnelian beads (10)	- 1	**	Sultan Muhar field, Maski	nunad's	Surface
480	Red beads (36)	* *	11	**		**
481	Blackish beads (35)	4.8		**		**
482	Conch beads (32)			*4	* *	
483	Conch bangles, pieces (28)	6.1	4.4			**
484	Couch bangles, pieces with lines (re	0)		99	74	
485	Stone disc with a hole			(1	N 8	-1.
486	Piece of black pottery with design			**		44
487	Disc with hole, pottery	441		**		
488	Do. do			41		**
489	Disc of clay	* *		**		10
400	Baked clay pieces (3)		414	20		215
1-510	Neolithic implements			**	* •	21
1-514	Pieces of stone with gold particles			**		1.0
5-518	Neolithic implements	**		f x	~ *	
9-522	Stone pieces with gold particles		**	1.1		
3-540	Flakes	a 9				Surface A
1-546	Pieces of pottery with design		* *	. (+		**
547	Iron slag			**		544
548 (Conch bangle pieces (33)	××:		***		
544)	Bangles, glass pieces (6)	* *		40.		44
550 3	Miscellaneous beads (10)			14	.,	6.6
551	Conch beads (32)			k e		ų t

75
APPENDIX U—contd.

Serial No.	Description			Place		Site
552	Red beads (5)			Sultan Muham field, Maski	mad's	Surface A
553	Terra-cotta horse (broken)	-00	1 1	98		Surface B
554	Piece of pottery	4.5	4.4	.1.5	* *	
555	Conch beads (12)		1.4	***	4.5	Surface C
556-558	Broken crucildes		4.6	***		84
559	Terra-cotta figurine head	-11	4.4	(88		**
560-562	Neolithic implements			**		
563	Conch bangle pieces (30)		ķ ~	91		
564	Beads reddish (10)		11	**	- 6	**
565	Conch beads (25)	9.4		**		0
566	Red beads	7.	11	41	1 -	
5117	Pieces of bangles (glass 10)	100				**
568-605	Flakes, reddish	1 *		4.0		Surface D
06-778	Flakes			**		
79-798	Flakes, black transparent	1.1		4 *	1.9	11
199-509	Flakes, whitish	- 1 1		**		**
10-832	Flakes, whitish transparent			10		
33-857	Flakes, yellowish transparent		7.0	11		11
358-860	Neolithic celts					14.
870	Beads, terra-cotta (3)	4 4	H 4	91		19
871	Conch beads (59)	s 6		++		àv.
872	Beads, white (14)	1 7	40	**		200
873	Beads, blaish (21)	1 *		**		p. m.1
874	Beads, yellowish (31)	1.2	b b	21		1.0
875	Beads, white conch (80)			ir		19
76-877	Do. (81) and (52)					24
878	Andhra Seal				1.0	i e
879-88o	White beads, conch (So) and (73)			**	100	43
381-882	Beads, red (58) and (90)	0.0			**	++
883	Beads, blackish cubical (18)	6.00		.,	1 .	

76
APPENDIX U-contd.

Serial No.	Description			Place		Site
884	Banda Maint (and					
Or say	neads, omish (75)		**	Sultan Muha field, Maski		Surface I
885-886	Beads, crystal (18)	2.5		-11	4.4	-832
887	Beads, bluish and greenish (30)	B C		10		Site C
888–8go	Pieces of bangle, conch (12), 40) a	nd (30)		3.00	1.	1881
891	Rings, couch (7)	D 00	s a	21		71
892	Crystal pieces (14)	10		re	10.	4.8
893	Pieces of coloured crystal (20)	4.	5.0	í.a		Site D
Sou	Bangle pieces, bluish	n v	n 10	12	* +	**
895	Pieces of bangles, yellow and gree	n	a 6	24		11
896	Do, do,	4.6	~ .	4.6		**
897	Do. blue			8.0		5.6
898	Do. green		75	**		.4
899	Do. yellow	ā.		**		
900	Do. green			4 6		11
901-903	Do. do			N b	11	**
904	Pottery vase, blackish polish			is n		87
905	Small pot	**		8.5		11
906	Big pot, red			3 5	F +	,,
907	Big pot, red			8.0		PP
908-qzg	Pieces of pottery			8.4		
930	Piece of pottery with elephant	7.4			- 0	ĝ di
031	Pieces of pottery with broken figur	ine		a se		27
	Terra-cotta figurine, fragmentary					
	Terra-cotta headless figurine			**		11
934	Pottery disc with design	4 a.		**		F.F.
	Terra-cotta bust	**		4.0		P P
936	Terra-cotta head		h 16.	1+		41
937	Terra-cotta dwarf	9-18		PR		+4
38-939	Terra-cotta wheels		.,	40		**
	Terra-cotta piece			**	**	10 de 1

77
APPENDIX U—contd.

Serial No.	Description	-		Place	Site
941-1120	Flakes			Sultan Muhammad's field, Maski	Site E
1121	White beads, conch (55)	4 -		48	
1122	Do. do. (75)	- 0.0	- 1		11
1123	White beads, conch (50)		4.4.		Surface E
1124-25	Green beads (95)		1.7		
1120	Carnelian beads (50)			100	
1127	White conch ring	-8 12-	⊕ - ÷	e) to	78
1128-31	White bangle pieces (25), (20), (30) and (35)		*)
1132	Bangle pieces, green	* *			
1133	Bangle pieces	2.4	4.1		A.I
1134	Bangle pieces, bluish	**	* *	**	**
1135	Bangle pieces, yellow and green			45	2.4
1130	Bangle pieces, yellow, etc.	4.7	- 11	er i	9.4
1137-39	Do. do.	a. u	70 77	**	i.e
1140	Terra-cotta cube, hollow	**	**	**	2.6
1141	Pottery, Kunda	4.8		1.	1 14
1142	Pot, small	12	4.1		
1143	Pottery Kunda	10	_ 11	**	
1144	Pottery Kunda broken	- * *			
1145	Broken pottery with spout		- 11		11
1146	Broken round lid in two pieces			ń ·	1.4
1147	Pot broken	-q- =	7.6		16
1148	Pieces of terra-cotta with figure of	elephant.	in relief	**	H
1140	Pottery wheel	9 4		D	**
1150	Pottery bust	* *	17		**
1151	Piece of pottery with design			**	11
1152-58	Pieces of pottery	h +	13	6.	
1159-00	Neolithic implements	n «	27		10
1167	White beads, couch (4)	3 -5		Hallikathenhatti	
1168	Green black beads (20)		11	H **	4444

78
APPENDIX U—contd.

Serial No.	Description				Place		Site
1169	Beads, green and blue		-		Hallikathenh	atti .	
1170	Beads, black (60)	11	9.		,,	24	I miles
1171-85	Crucibles	11	4.	.,		2.1	
1186	Soft stone Ganesh		-1	3.0	Suledubba		
1187	Soft stone bust of Bud	ldba		-72	14	-	1000
1188	Soft stone Ganesh						
1189-91	Soft stone Youis	Jan.	144				
1192-03	Do, cylindrical	pieces			.,	-11	* * * *
1204	Pieces of handes		- 11		Hallikathenha		10000
1205-6	Pieces of bangles, yello	W					2101
1207	Two gold coins			110			1131
1208	Fragmentary Youi Lin	ga					****
1209	Stone Chakra			1.	-14		1111
1210	Ganesh	**					
211-21	Neolithic implements			**	Watgal	**	
222-33	Flakes			**		1.	1 = 1 =
1234-35	Neolithic implements		**		Machnür	21	****
236-49	Flakes		-1		TIb-12		****
250-56	Neolithic implements		**	17.	Honhalli	**	****
257-70	Flakes		**	**	71	-:	****
	Neolithic implements		• •	**-	Sirwār		
	Flakes	20	**				
	Neolithic implements	-00			Navalka!	2.0	
	Flakes		1.5	**			****
	Neolithic implements		**		Annhusûr	***	****
1300	Do	**			74	7.5	XX1#
	T31 - 6		12.	-0.	.,		1127
	Neolithic implements	**	**	-1	Gobarkallür		
	Flakes	• •	**		9.9	10	
			*1		Wandalii		
1	Neolithic implements	10	* *		-11	-11	

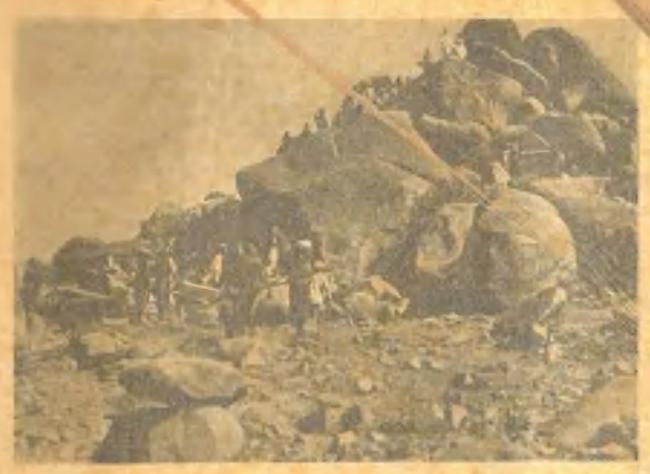
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APPENDIX U—contd.

Serial No.	De	Description			Place		Site
1323-30	Flakes				Yeraguntty		
1331-34	Pieces of pottery			**	,,	**	
1335-41	Flakes	**	7.		Gaudûr		
1342-56	Do.				Kotegāl	1.	
1357-08	Neolithic implements			-3.5	2.0		
1409-29	Flakes		-1		Kautāl	**	
1430-40	Neolithic implements	0.4	* *		10		
1441-42	Do.		4.4		Alisindi Hill	4.0	****
1443-58	Do.		4.4		Annandgāl		-111
1459-67	Do.	**		p =	Hālapūr		
1468-73	Do.	**			Kerhāli		
1474-1532	Do.				Bellamrayan Gudda		
1533-41	Flakes	**	**	1+	Rodalkunda		
1542-46	Neolithic implements	* *		k.			****
1547-48	Flakes					1.0	****
1549-92	Neolithic implements	* 1	e 0		**		
1593-07	Do.	*1			**		
1608-32	Do.				Maski		Site D



ILLUSTRATIONS

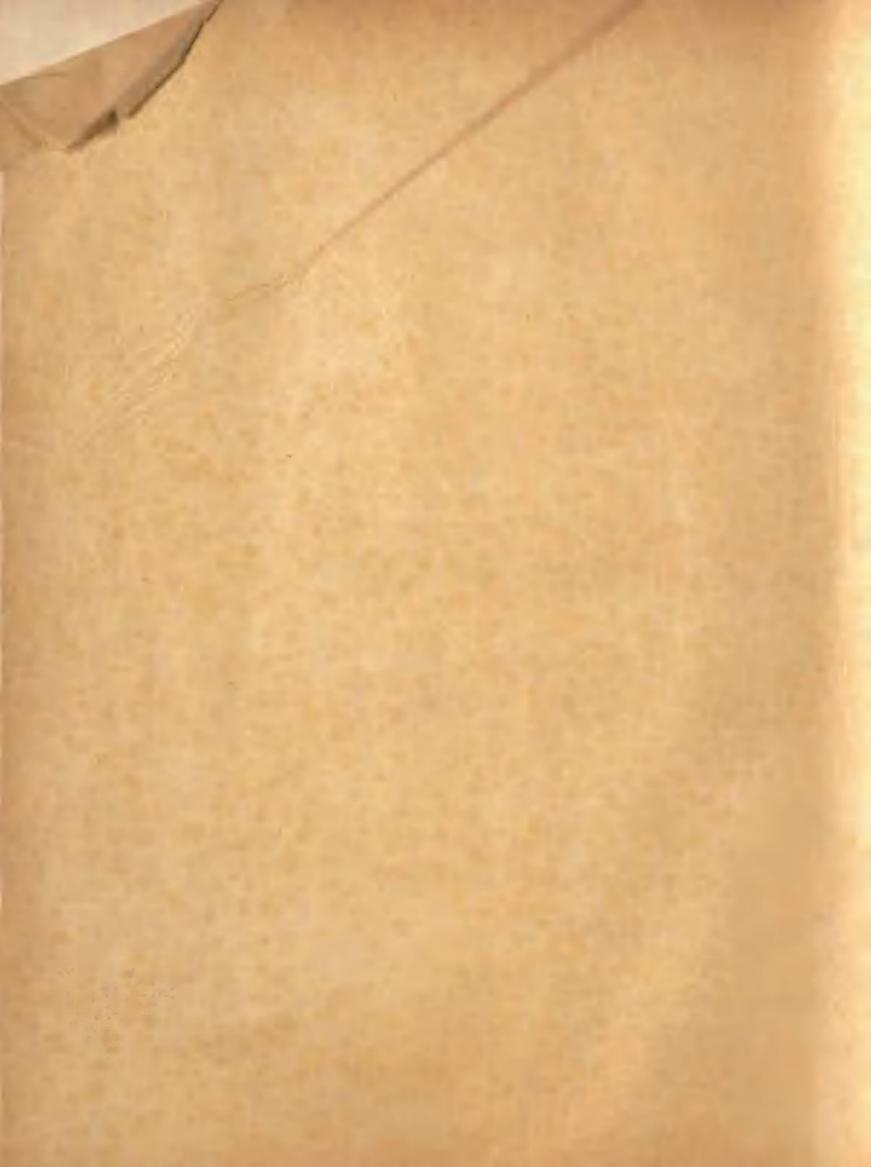




(a) Exemple the the silver Caylers near the Ashkan Edicy, Maski Robbics District



(b) Excavaziose in Suities Muhabipatte Field Maski





(a) EXCAVATIONS OF THE NATURAL CAVIENS, NEAR THE ASOKAN EDICT MASKE RAICHLE DISTRICT



(b) Excavations in Sultan Muhammad's Field Maski





Tal Sermo no Etimo no Missos Assiguror Street Free Freeze



All A section Co. May be seened





(a) SIFTING THE EARTH FOR MINOR ANTIQUITIES. MASKI EXCAVATIONS



(b) A FUNERARY URN MASKI EXCAVATIONS





(a) Steen Incomments from Parameters Steen Line from District



(4) Asserted Sec.



(c) Assering Ser.



(a) the Name of Square Most Exception





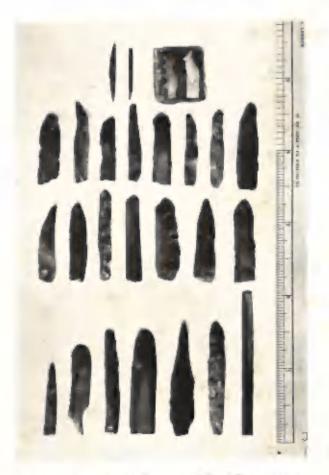
(a) STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM PREHISTORIC SITES
RAIGHUR DISTRICT



(h) ANOTHER SET



(c) ANOTHER SET



(d) FLINT NEEDLES AND SCHAPERS: MASKI EXCAVATIONS





69 Treatment of home, Milly Environment



Statement or Person Planton Blad Discoverson.





(b) Terracotta Figurines. Maski Excavations



(a) FRAHMENTS OF PAINTED POTTERY: MASKI EXCAVATIONS





In TREADSPITA DISCA MARKI EXCAVATIONS



(b) FRAGMENT OF A COLVED UTENED



(c) A Terracupta Finance success

Mask! Elecavations



(d) A Suar, Masci Excavaments





(a) TERRACOTTA DISCS: MASKI EXCAVATIONS



(b) FRAGMENT OF A CARVED UTENSII



(c) A TERRACOTTA FIGURINE (HORSE):
MASKĪ EXCAVATIONS



(d) A SEAL MASKI EXCAVATIONS





(a) Lares Lazzer Brane Marai Every arriver



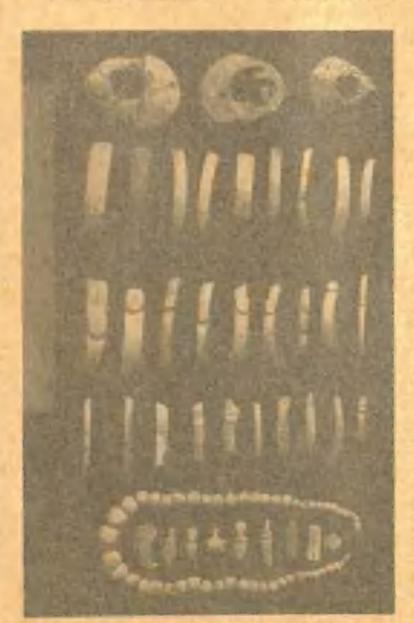
(a) Campian Baid from Iron Doors, Marel to improve



(c) CAMPITIAN BEAUN.
MINIST FARAFIERINA



Made Engraphics



(11 Course Bangary Brads and Other Chramputs Mand Excavations



Place of Glass Banders.





(a) LAPIS LAZULI BEADS MASKI EXCAVATIONS



(d) CARNELIAN BEADS WITH INLAY
DESIGN: MASKI EXCAVATIONS



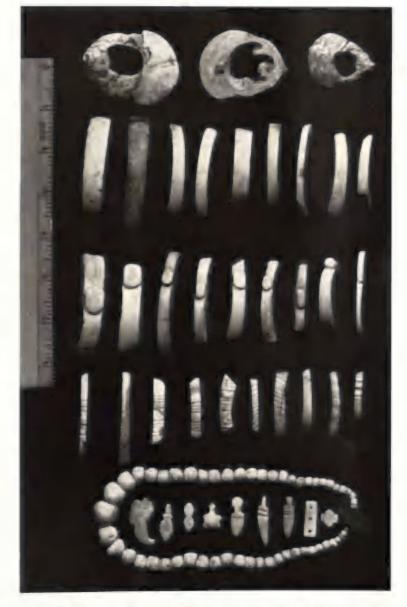
(e) CARNELIAN BEADS
MASKI EXCAVATIONS



(b) STONE BEADS: MASKE EXCAVATIONS



(c) Pieces of Glass Bangles
Maski Excavations



(f) CONCH BANGLES BEADS AND OTHER ORNAMENTS MASKI EXCAVATIONS





(a) Main Anna Torres Mani Rauma Deres



(b) A PAIR OF CHEST CARVOID IN MOTOR REPORT TENROR MANG





(a) MALIK ARJUN'S TEMPLE MASKI. RAICHUR DISTRICT



(b) A PAIR OF GEESE, CARVING ON MALIK ARJUN'S TEMPLE: MASKI





(a) Lease of Brack, John Living Diction



the Tea South Assesser Green





(a) DOLMENS IN BENKAL FOREST: RAIGHUR DISTRICT



(b) THE SAME: ANOTHER GROUP





(e) Munical Foat Ramania Distant General Vinu



10) A Girmon Monga Four





(a) MUDGAL FORT. RAICHER DISTRICT GENERAL VIEW



(b) A GATEWAY: MUDGAL FORT





THE THE CLOSE THE PERSON OF THE MEDICAL FORM



(b) Tur Turnin or Greek, Robon's Derrich





(a) THE MOSQUE OF THE BALAHISAR (CITADEL): MUDGAL FORT



(b) THE TEMPLES AT GABBUR RAICHUR DISTRICT







(b) Too Sout: Source Door





(a) A SAIVITE TEMPLE GABBÜR, RAICHUR DISTRICT



(b) THE SAME SHRINE DOOR





111 I - 1 May Alban Acrangabas Diseres



16) A BASTRON, TALEMA BORN AND STREET, DESCRIPTION





(a) THE FORT BAITALBARL AURANGABAD DISTRICT



(b) A BASTION: TALTAM FORT AHRANGABAD DISTRICT





And A. Tankin of R.D.Cankin, Tompson a Department Review Proposition.



(b) The State Smaller Door





(a) A TIMPLE AT KATACHPUR, WARANGAL DISTRICT BEFORE RESTORATION



(b) THE SAME SHRINE DOOR





(a) DELHI DABWAZA AURANGABAD, BEFORE RESTORATION



(b) THE SAME AFTER RESTORATION





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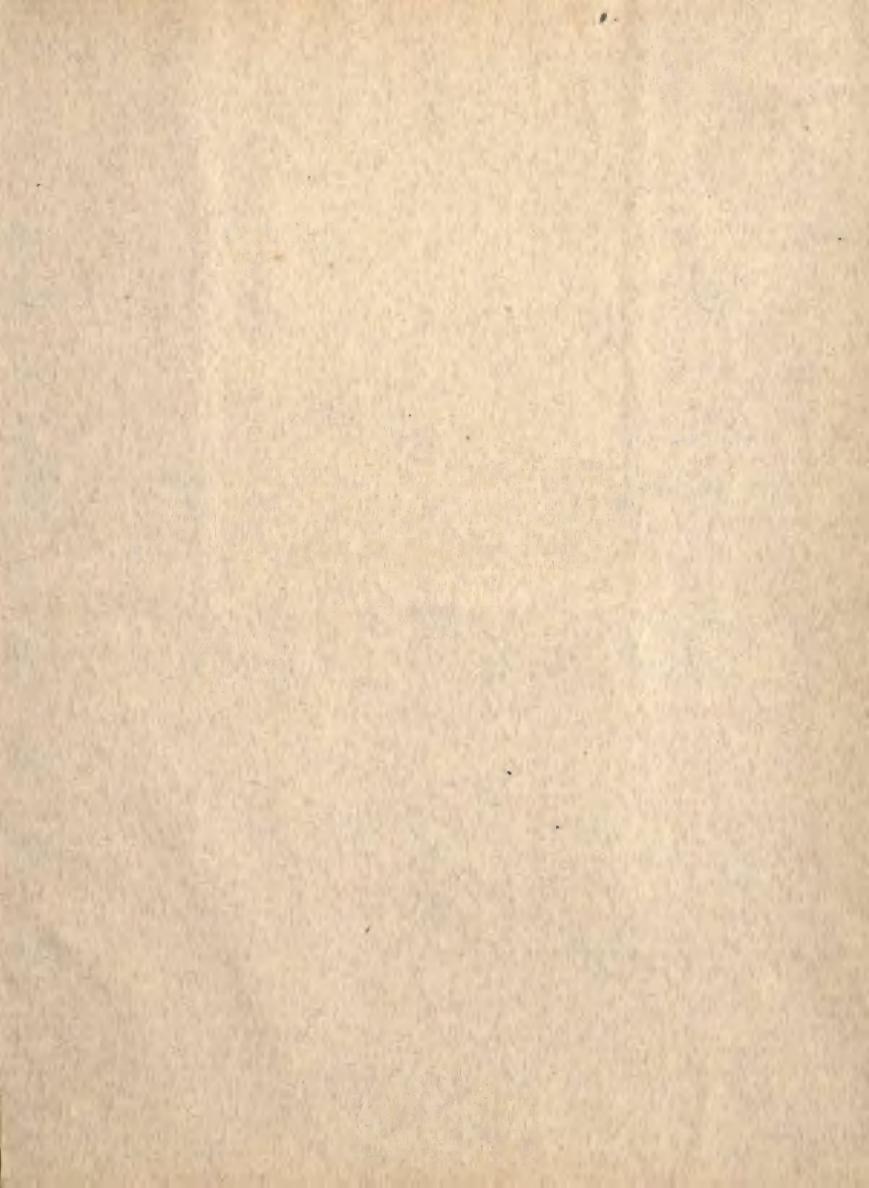
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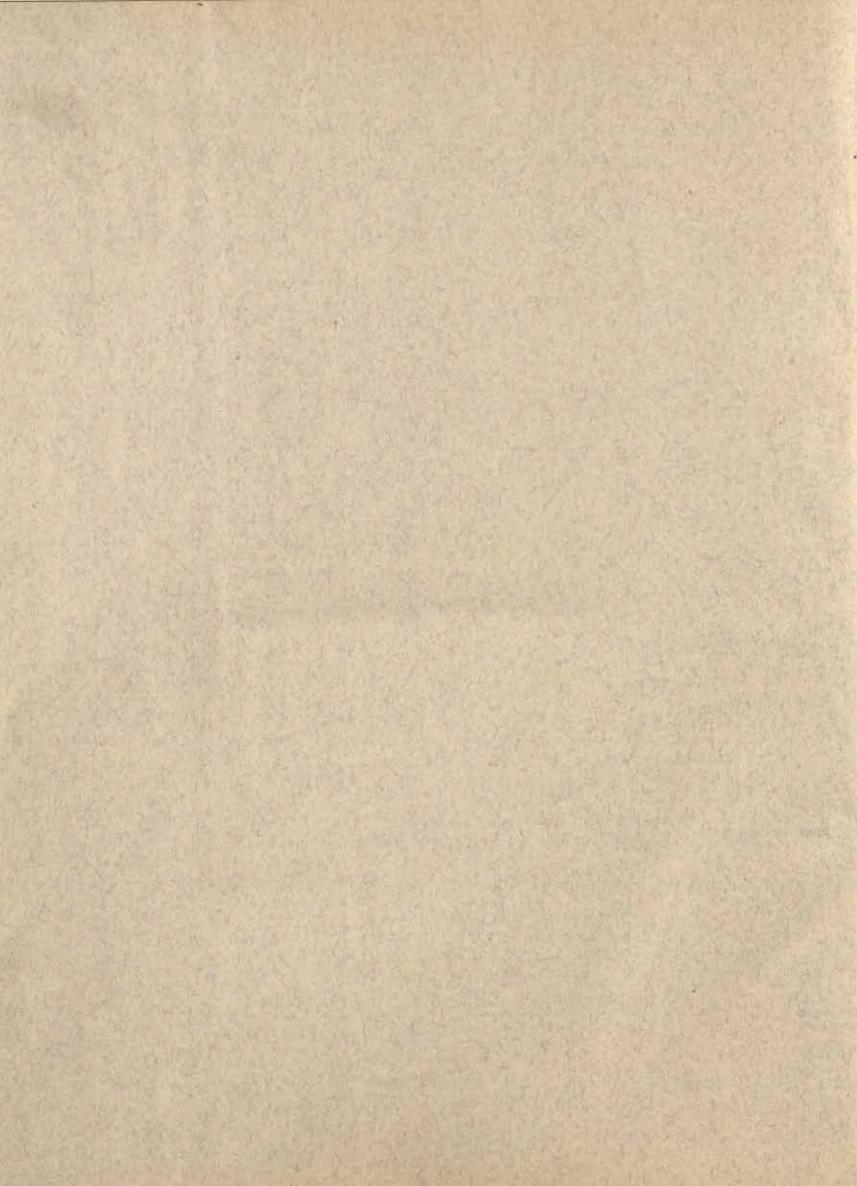
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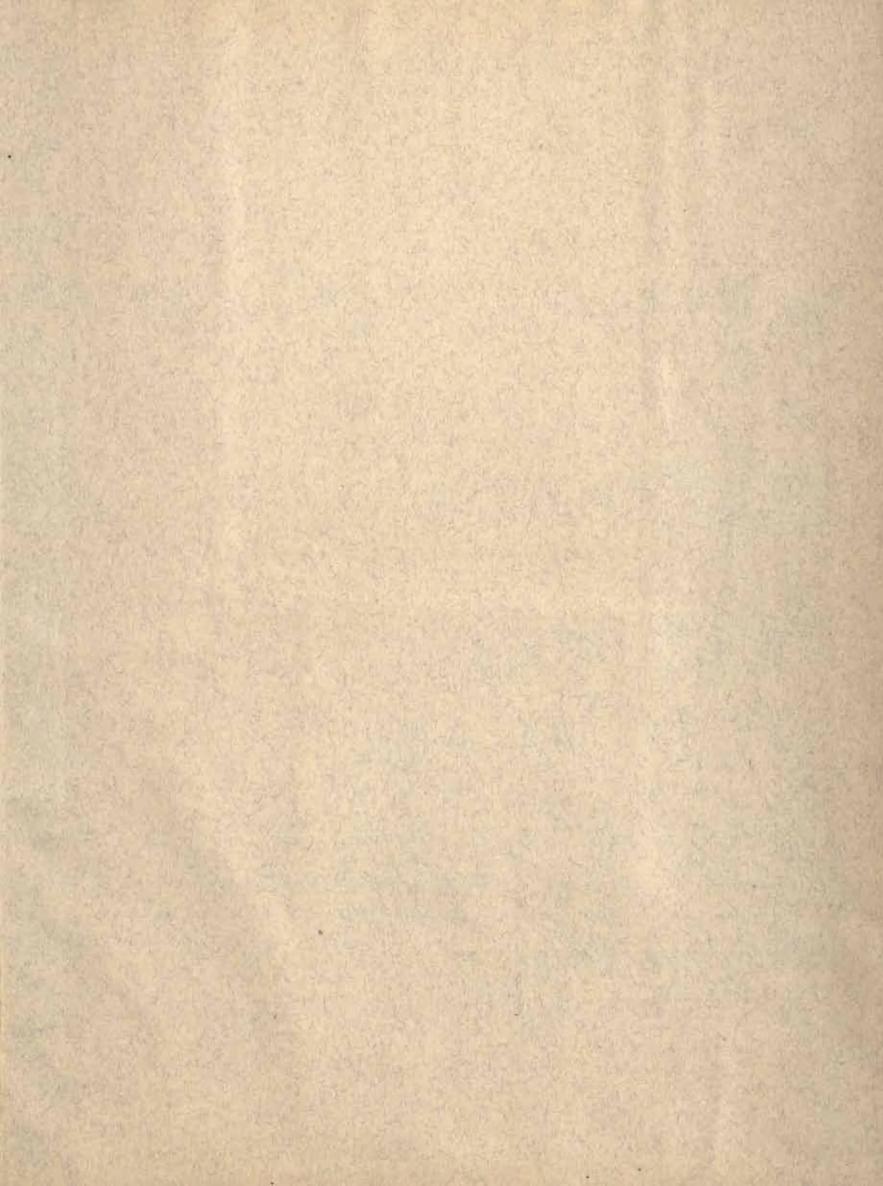
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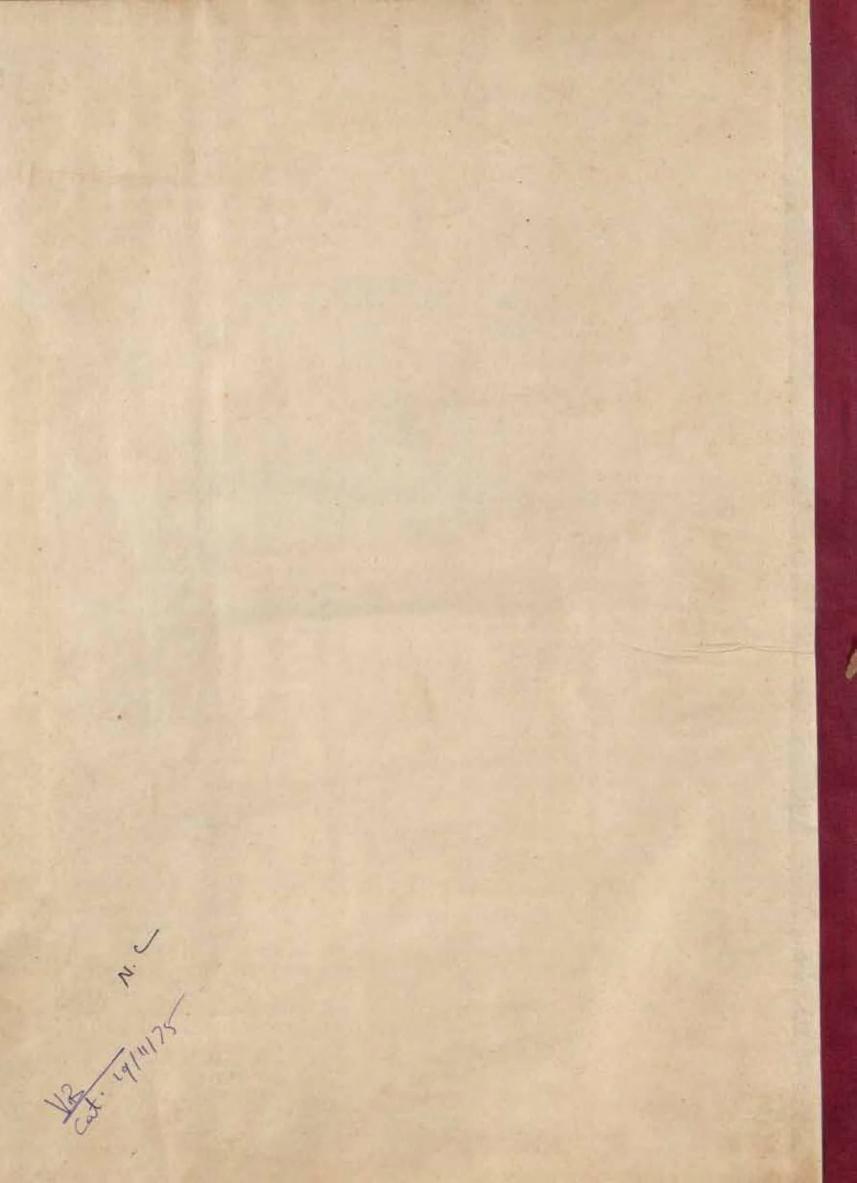
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